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ALABAMA

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBER

Negro Seeks Office To Bring 'Closer' Relations Of Races

BIRMINGHAM, March 3 (AP)—A Negro candidate for lieutenant governor of Alabama today said he is running for the office "because I believe I can bring both races closer together."

Perry L. (Tiger) Thompson, a radio announcer, entered the race for the Democratic nomination shortly before the qualifying deadline last week. He is the first Negro to seek statewide office in Alabama in 56 years.

Thompson's entry in the May 6 party primary was challenged by Atty. Frank J. Mizell Jr. of Montgomery, a member of the state Democratic Executive Committee. Mizell said Thompson should be questioned to see if he supports the principles of the state party.

The state committee recently adopted a resolution calling for continuation and enforcement of all laws relating to racial segregation. The party primary ballot also carries as a slogan, "White Supremacy."

Thompson said in answer to questions:

"I want to make it plain that I'm a member of the Democratic Party and it is Southern gentlemen like Mr. Mizell who confuse people and create fear.

"I'm running for the office of lieutenant governor, not because I'm a Negro, but because I believe I can bring both races closer together. If we take segregation and integration problems in this state and add a little common sense they can be worked out to satisfy everybody.

"You know the Southern politician used the anti-lynch law to get into office for 40 years and God and the people changed that. Now they are using integration and segregation to continue that type of campaigning.

"People from both races all over the state of Alabama are sending wires and letters pledging their support. I'm going to win this race because I have the help of all God-fearing people on my side.

"Now we should be thinking more about the welfare and the people of Alabama. I want to quote from history, 'While Nero played the fiddle, Rome burned.'

"While the politicians go around Alabama hollering 'Nigger,' the welfare of Alabama is burning down."

Southern congressmen for years have successfully fought efforts to enact federal anti-lynching legislation.

Council Of Human Relations Speaks Against Hate Bombings

The Greater Birmingham Council on Human Relations has added its voice to the growing list of organizations and individuals speaking out against hate bombings.

The daily press editorially decried the attempted bombing with 54 sticks of dynamite Temple Beth El. The unexploded explosives were found April 2.

Little more than a year ago Bethel Baptist Church (North) and Allen Temple AME Church (Bessemer) were targets of bombs.

These and other racial and religious bombings remain unsolved.

The GBCHR said in its statement released April 29 that "Obviously Birmingham Can ill afford to permit such a trend of violence to continue to grow indefinitely lest in time it becomes completely unmanageable."

Here is the complete text of the GBCHR statement:

"The attempted bombing of a Jewish Synagogue in our city is cause for grave concern on the part of responsible people in Birmingham and throughout the entire state. When groups of individuals seek to satisfy their prejudices against minority groups through such violent means, the rights and freedoms of everyone fall into jeopardy in that we are all members of some minority group, be it religious, racial, occupational, political or ther."

"This incident is the second in which unexploded dynamite bombs have been discovered on Jewish synagogue property during the past year and when viewed along with the twenty-one unsolved bombings occurring in Jefferson County since 1947 it is apparent that this trend is unmatched by any city in the South is growing both in rate and scope. Obviously Birmingham can ill afford to permit such a trend of violence to continue to grow indefinitely lest in time it becomes completely unmanageable."

Now is certainly the time for every responsible organization and group in our community to recognize the danger inherent in our situation and to join with the Birmingham Ministers Association and the United Mine Workers of America in reaffirming our faith in and support of the established processes of law. We heartily commend our local, county and state law enforcement officials for the vigor with, which their investigations of this latest incident have been launched. We publically appeal to those who have participated in this and other similar events to look beyond whatever they may regard as their grievances to view the moral implications of their acts for the observance of law and order."

The Greater Birmingham Council on Human Relations is an organization composed of a cross-section of the population our county and is dedicated to the task or reconciliation of differences and building of understanding between the various groups that make up our community through discussion and study of common problems.

Cold War In Race Relations

John Temple Graves of Alabama, one of the archest of the segregation columnists, wrote this recently: "Not long ago a Southerner received this flash from Detroit: Tell your people to try to hold the line a little longer. The tide is beginning to turn up here, and pretty soon you will get all the help you want'."

The "line" referred to is the segregation line. The "tide mentioned is the all-out effort of the segregationists to turn the mind and the spirit of other sections away from Christianity and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Unted States, and specifically against the Negro.

There is no doubt about the fact that the segregationists in the South, with the moral support and aid of segregationists in other sections, especially those who have migrated from the South, are waging an all-out cold war to promote this "line" and to turn this "tide." There is doubt that we as Negroes are doing all that we can to fight back in this cold war. Take a good case in point.

Time Magazine, in its issue of April 21st, carried a feature in it "National Affairs" section entitled: "The Negro Crime Rate: A Failure in Integration." Tim publications are generally regarded by the segregationists, and quite properly, as supporters of the Supreme Court's decisions against segregation and friendly toward the aspirations of Negroes, as well as against segregation.

This view of Time is borne out by the conclusions in the April 21st feature, although one would never know it by looking for these quotations in the segregation press. Here is the lead paragraph, for instance, from the Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier, that high priest of chattel slavery as well as of segregation, which is the modern metamorphosis of slavery: "Truth came to the editors of Time Magazine last week. They told the truth about the extent of Negro crime in the United States."

But segregation's high priest did not mention the fact that Time told much of the whole truth, and the high priest only referred to the statistics of crime laid at the door of the Negro by the reporters and prosecutors of crime. For instance, segregation's high priest did not even hint that Time's feature contained the following:

"Unlike the Caucasian immigrant of an earlier day, a Negro can scarcely ever hope, even in the North, that the white society will really accept him on his human merits. Negroes are more prone than whites to break the laws, rules and customs of society because they are excluded from full membership in it. In gross and subtle ways, from unwritten bans on employing Negroes to the faintly patronizing tone that even liberal-hearted whites take toward them, Negroes are made to feel alien and inferior. This pervasive discrimination holds down capable Negroes at the top of the social ladder, dims their voices among their own people, builds up tensions and resentments inside the Negro society, and keeps great masses of Negroes segregated in ghettos where the standards of personal morality, discipline and responsibility are lower than those in the white world outside."

Time's feature also quoted this statement from "San Francisco's Negro Deputy City Attorney R J Reynolds": "Slam enough doors in a man's face, and he may break one of them down." Time concludes this about the statistical high rates of crime by Negroes: "Essentially it is a white problem."

Time could have gone much further, and it is the duty of us as Negroes to make the studies and to write the material to show the whole story. For instance, Charleston's high priest of segregation cites these statistics from Time's feature: "Time broke to its readers the previously hushed-up news that in 1,551 cities Negroes, making up 10 per cent of the U S population, accounted for 60 per cent of the arrests for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault and other serious crimes in 1956."

Leaving aside the fact that this "is a white problem," only a small percentage of the population of the United States, regardless of race, was among those who were arrested for any kind of crime in 1956. This means that the overwhelming percentage of Negroes was entirely law-abiding in 1956, as it is in every year.

But the high priest of segregation and all his minions lump all Negroes with the small percentage which is arrested for crime. They try to pretend that, as far as Negroes are concerned, the law-abiding are no better than the law-breaking. They use the law-breaking, for instance, as reason for keeping the 'law-abiding excluded in toto from any opportunity to study medicine at the South Carolina Medical College and Medical Center in Charleston, even though law-abiding Negroes are taxed to support it.

The whole basis of American society, as of the Christian religion and the Constitution of the United States, is the rights of the individual. Guilt by association is foreign to the basic idea of the American culture. Each man or woman is entitled to be measured by his or her own conduct, and not by any "average" or statistical percentage of wrong doing which somebody has attributed to some group to which the individual belongs.

The late William Pickens used to say in his platform speeches, in discussing the percentage of crime laid at the door of Negroes: "Give me any white man and let me be free to do with him as I will, as the white man has been free to do with Negroes, and I'll make a beast out of that white man in spite of all that he can do to prevent it." Well, every newspaper brings stories of white men who have become beasts without anything Negroes have done to them. Hitler proved conclusively, if any further proof was needed, that some of the most vicious beasts in all history could be made out of the very Caucasians whom the high priests of segregation are happy to take to their bosom.

The Prime Minister of Israel was on the television program, "Face the Nation," not long ago. He was asked how the Jews would solve some particularly difficult if not impossible task. The Prime Minister replied that this task was among those which Jews had to find a way and would find a way to accomplish, in spite of the fact that many people of great minds and much experience may say that such things are impossible.

A way must be found by us as Negroes to enter on a much wider and more effective scale than ever before the debate in the cold war which the arch segregationists and their high priests are waging to win the minds and spirits of our nation against us.

Miles College President Calls For "Better Race Relations"

Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College, suggests that "Our beloved Southland" should take the lead in fostering fellowship, brotherhood and better race relations.

The colorful, pioneer educator and veteran college president issued this forthright challenge before the 303 graduates and a capacity audience at the 88th Commencement Exercises of Parker High School, Thursday night, May 29.

By the South so doing thus, Dr. Bell emphasized, the rest of America would fall in line toward making democracy work in its fullest reality.

He said that "Goodwill and Christian fellowship were never more needed at this time". He said that the government should be both ethical and ideal in its aspects, seeking and guaranteeing the basic rights of all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color.

During his 25-minute oratory, Dr. Bell challenged the graduates to fight against fear, hysteria and superstitions and overcome them. He pointed out that education is fundamental to any culture that education is a many-sided enterprise.

J. A. Holcomb, Birmingham Board of Education member, in remarks disclosed that it costs the city system $12,000,000 per year to run the schools in Birmingham.

Charles Stephen Ensley, president of the class and salutatorian and Clyde Austin Montgomery, vice-president and valedictorian, received thunderous applauses and comments on their oratory presentations during the program. Doris Jean Wallace drew approving nods and applause for her piano solo.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

More than 20 graduates were recipients of tuition, athletic scholarships and achievement awards. Here they are:

Doris Jean Wallace, a four - year $1,360 scholarship, Talladega College; Otha Mae Russell, January Class, $200, and Herman Z. Whitehead, $250, both Knoxville College; Theresa Todd, Flower Scott and Minerva Cheatham, all $50 scholarships, Barbara V. Durr Beauty College; Ernestine Turner, tuition scholarship, Alabama State College; William Pruitt, $400 scholarship, Tuskegee Institute.

Pauline Baxter, Corine Deberry and Hattie Rush, all $200 scholarships, Alabama A. and M. College; Constance Dill and Pirvest Manson, both $200 scholarships to Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio; Lela Smith, a four-year, $1,200 scholarship, School of Nursing, Dillard University, New Orleans; Dorothy Butler, one-year tuition scholarship, Miles college.

Theodore Rogers, $750 Ford Foundation scholarship; Gerald Beard, president, January Class, $300; Lee Earnest Loder, $200 and Lynn R. Battle, $300, all scholarships, Morehouse College, Atlanta, and Earnestine Jones, $150 scholarship, Stillman College, Tuscaloosa.

Doris Jean Wallace and Charles Ensley, both W. B. Johnson Post 301, American Legion awards, Williams B. Matthews, commander; William Pruitt, Bruno Stores' top "Diversified Occupation Student" award; and Clyde A. Montgomery the Exchange Cup.

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ALABAMA (ALABAMA CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS)

'Crusade For New Voters' By ACMHR Set For Feb. 17

World Atlanta Ga. pg 1
Sat. 2-15-58

In stepping up its "crusade for new voters", the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, scheduled its weekly meeting for 6:30 Monday evening, Feb. 17 at the the First Baptist Church, East Thomas. The Rev. J. A. Hayes is pastor of the church which is located at 419 - 11th Court, West.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, ACMHR president, is serving as the commander-in-chief of the Movement's tie-in program which is designed to "double the vote" by 1960. The Movement's giant voter-registration crusade is tied-in with the program launched by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., or Montgomery Ala. is the president

A special six-person committee formed by the Movement has been set up to build a voter-registration campaign to (1) overcome apathy, (2) to achieve maximum registration each of three days a week the Jefferson County Board of Registrars is in session to devise a plan to reduce the high rate of rejections.

Listed on the special committee to promote the double vote campaign are the Rev. A. L. Lamar, the Rev. T. L. Lane, George Price, James Armstrong, Mrs. Myrtis Dowdell and Charles Billups.

ACHR Ask Federal Probe Of D. C. Housing

Wants Study Of Suburban Areas

Dateline Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The American Council on Human Rights has called for a study of problems facing Negroes who want to move to suburban areas bordering the nation's capital.

In a letter to members of the Joint Senate-House district subcommittee, the ACHR has asked for a study of "whether the Negro citizen, both home-owner and renter, interested in public or private housing, is, through one method or another, barred from housing bordering the nation's capital in Maryland and Virginia counties."

The Senate-House subcommittee, approved at the end of the first session of the 85th U. S. Congress, was established to study problems caused by the several legal jurisdictions controlling the metropolitan Washington area.

Dr. Paul Cooke, ACHR consultant, said his organization wants the committee to investigate present means of barring Negroes as well as future plans.

The council, whose president is Dr. Nancy Bullock McGhee of Hampton, Va., asked the committee to "investigate wheather the proposed Maryland Levittown will be another large racially exclusive housing project."

The committee's investigation of this particular metropolitan problem, which to a great extent has limited the Negro to the large cities and excluded him from suburbia, is a "pilot study for the entire country," according to the ACHR.

Sen. Alan Bible is chairman of the joint subcommittee. In a letter to Bible, the ACHR urged the subcommittee to:

1. Survey the area as a whole on the problem of housing and racial basis.

2. Investigate projects now being planned for the future.

The council is made up of fraternities and sororities. It states its purpose as working toward the elimination of racial discrimination.

Joint Human Rights Struggle Aids Negro-Jewish Relations

NEW YORK. — Negroes in both the North and South — despite past tensions and the threat of future ones—have a "new," more positive appreciation of Jews in general, and particularly of the role played by American Jews in common efforts for better human relations, two leading Negro authorities said today.

James H. Robinson and Kenneth B. Clark, writing in the December issue of the ADL Bulletin, published by the Anti-Defamation League of Bnai B'rith, say that Southern Negroes "are not permitting themselves the luxury or the diversion of anti-Semitism" in their present struggles. Both men agree that Southern Negroes generally understand that the Southern Jew, in the desegregation crisis, is placed in a delicate position in his community and is exposed to "subtle pressures and threats of the more vocal, aggressive segregationist groups."

Dr. Clark, associate professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York and director of research at the Northside Center for Child Development, finds that Negro-Jewish relationships are now in a stage of "positive transition."

"The most obvious forms of verbal anti-Semitism among Negroes, common fifteen years ago, seem to have been substantially ameliorated. Today, there seems to be less venom associated with such phrase as 'Jewish landlord,' a term which is almost part of the Negro's folk language.

"Probably the general pogress of the Nego in recent years has reduced some of his random hostility which once had taken anti-Semitism as a form of expression," he adds.

Dr. Clark says that the relationship between Jews and Negroes is "in many ways more complex, if not more subtle, in the North than in the South." Like Dr. Robinson he notes that "Jewish property owners — with few exceptions — seem no more willing to jeopardize their investment or the status appeal of their properties by renting to Negroes." He concludes that "personal status needs and conformity pressures — as they operate to perpetuate the racial status quo — appear no less imperative for Jews than for other Americans."

"Negroes seem to be more sensitive to racial insults and injustices when the source is Jewish," Dr. Clark says. "In general, they seem to expect more from Jews than from other whites. This in itself is evidence of the positive change in post-war attitudes toward Jews."

Jews themselves "have contributed to the positive change by the involvement of some Jewish organizations in the struggle for human rights for all, the contributions of Jewish philanthropists to Negro organizations and causes, and by the effectiveness of Jews, as individuals and in organizations, in helping to educate the American public on the general dangers inherent in racism," Dr. Clark finds.

Dr. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master and director of the Morningside Community Center in Harlem, warns that it is likely that "tensions in race relations in America will become worse before they become better." Noting that Negro anti-Semitism differs from most other types since it is based upon suspicion, not hate, he says that "the possibilities of conflict between Negroes and Jews will become potentially greater as the non-white exceeds the white population in the urban center of the east and north central states."

He also found "intensified feeling against Jews" in the North stemming from the problem of segregated housing, "the basic and crucial area of all racial problems."

"There is increased feeling of bitterness over the fact that Jews in better neighborhoods and suburban areas are often as hostile as other whites when Negroes attempt to move into a community. On the other hand, this feeling is almost always accompanied by an expression of gratitude than more support, however small, for integrated housing comes from Jews than from Gentiles," he said.

In his six-week tour of the United States to determine Negro attitudes toward Jews, Dr. Robinson found that:

"Attitudes on the leadership level were almost always more forcefully positive than those on the student, white collar and labor level. Somewhat more negative attitudes were encouraged among workers and domestics and among the housewives in segregated residential areas where there are many small shops owned by Jewish merchants. However, laborers who were members of trade unions had more positive attitudes than unorganized laborers — an indication that the former have constructive and mutally supporting contacts with Jews in the labor movement while the latter do not.

Professionals and white collar workers, on the whole, voiced greater feelings of resentment against Jews than any other segment of the Negro population. There are probably two reasons for this: at this level, there is the greatest competition between the two groups; and each not only feels threatened by the other, but Negroes believe that Jews, as a cohesive group, are against them."

Dr. Robinson concludes that "there is ample evidence — consisting in part of the dignity, resourcefulness and wisdom with which Negroes have faced tensions and violence in Little Rock, Chicago, Levittown and elsewhere — that Negroes will not easily be swept into the vortex of hate and prejudice against Jews."

Segregation Is Lost Cause, Dean Declares

ROANOKE, Va. (ANP)—Segregationist are "fighting for a lost cause," Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, Dean of the College of Virginia Union university, told the 37th Annual Interracial Brotherhood Week services here Sunday.

Speaking to some 300 person, approximately half of whom were white, in First Baptist church, Dr. Henderson said that General Assembly is spending countless sums as it goes down to the road which it knows it cannot long follow."

He said opponents of desegregation are wasting manpower and money fighting for a lost cause.

Dr. Henderson said the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision has led to "the birth of newspapers devoted soley to hatred." He said many daily newspapers now have "an inordinate amount of inflammatory editorials" on race relations.

"They accentuate the negative instead of the positive, playing up difficulties and minimizing successes in race relations", he declared.

PLAYS AT PV.—Hyacinthe Fluce, featured violinist with the Houston Youth Symphony, appeared with the talented group in recital at Prairie View A & M college Sunday, February 9. The departments of history and music sponsored the performance in connection with Race Relations Sunday and brotherhood week activities.

NCCJ Awards Scheduled

Dr. Fisher Principal Speaker At Brotherhood Dinner Tuesday

Dr. John W. Fisher, Canadian news broadcaster and lecturer, will be principal speaker at the sixth annual brotherhood dinner sponsored by the National Conference of Christains and Jews at 7:15 p. m. Tuesday at the Fontainebleau Hotel.

Dr. Fisher, Canadian delegate to the World Brotherhood Conference in 1955, will discuss the relationship of the brotherhood ideal to the functioning of democracy in an atomic, space-age world.

Shepard Broad, dinner chairman, announced that 1,000 reservations have been made.

Carl Weinkle of Miami, Beach will receive the NCCJ's brotherhood award from Dr. Sterling W. Brown, New York, executive vice president.

Regional brotherhood awards will go to Baron de Hirsch Meyer, Miami Beach businessman; Circuit Judge Ray H. Pearson, University of Miami trustee; and Ralph Renick, WTVJ news director.

Dr. Charles Doren Tharp, UM vice president and co-chairman of the Florida NCCJ, will give the regional awards.

Youth awards will be presented to Josephine Hirsch and Russell Weber, both of Edison High School; and Betty J. Kelly of Booker T. Washington High School.

On Brotherhood

Says U. S. Needs Talents Of All

By RICHARD NIXON

Vice-President of the United States
Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts

This is published in the interest of Brotherhood Week, Feb. 16-23, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. — Editor's note.

Our American way of life is based on the concept of brotherhood: giving to others the same rights and privileges we would like for ourselves. Our free enterprise society is based on the concept of the utilization of the most efficient human skills and the most efficient machine skills.

The challenge to all of us today — labor, management, government — is no implement these principles to their fullest extent in practice so that we may maintain and expand our system for the benefit of all.

This means that discrimination in employee-employer relations is contrary to the best in our way of life. Discrimination in industry is costly. tI has been estimated that it costs thirty billion dollars a year for the luxury of not using the best possible human skills because we discriminate in recruiting, promotion, and other facets of our employment patterns because of color, creed, national origin, sex, age, economic status.

Not to use the best person available is inefficient. Again, to discriminate is contrary to the principles of our Judaeo-Christian heritage and to the ethical principles of the major religions of the world. The love for one's neighbor must mean in practice doing unto others as you would have them do to you.

We know, too, that as persons in so-called minority groups receive equal opportunities to increase their income they add to the general prosperity of all. In addition the cultural gap that exists in certain areas of our population can be bridged by increasing the opportunities for cultural advancement when incomes tural advancement when income is increased through equal opportunities in the labor - management field.

We know that management seeks a stable community in which to establish new plants. Discrimination causing restlessness in the community is therefore a handicap to the industrial expansion of any locality. Discrimination unrestrained, can bring anarchy, threatening the basic structure of our law, which in addition to protecting human and civil rights, protects private property.

We must be sensitive, too, on the international level of the Russian propaganda of their superiority in granting equal opportunity.

For these and other reasons, we should practice brotherhood every day in the year. Brotherhood Week presents an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to the acceptance of every individual as a human being, with a spark of divinity, to be judged on his or her own capacity and merit.

Gary Proclaims Feb. 16-23 As State Brotherhood Week

Dr. Jack Wilkes, president of Oklahoma City university, who is currently serving as Brotherhood Week chairman, both for the State of Oklahoma and for Oklahoma City, announced today that Governor Raymond Gary, honorary Brotherhood Week chairman for the State of Oklahoma, has issued a proclamation declaring the week of February 16-23 as Brotherhood Week. Governor Gary's proclamation calls upon "schools and universities, churches and synagogues, civic, youth and labor organizations and the mass media of communications to observe this week with appropriate programs proclaiming and practicing the Brotherhood of all men under the Fatherhood of God."

Dr. Wilkes reported that organizations throughout the city and state have completed plans for programs to be conducted during the Brotherhood Week period. Special materials have been distributed by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, sponsors of Brotherhood Week, to all public, private and parochial schools in Oklahoma City, a great many of which are planning special classroom and auditorium sessions. A Brotherhood Week program will be beamed to all high schools by the city's educational TV station on Thursday afternoon, February 20.

Earlier that day, Dr. William Vickery, director of the National Commission on Educational Organizations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will address a group of public, private and parochial school educators at the Board of Education building. The meeting with Dr. Vickery will begin at 9:30 a. m.

Groups Plan Programs

On February 18 the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Capitol Hill Chamber of Commerce, and the Sertoma club and the Oklahoma City Rotary club held special Brotherhood Week programs at the schools with talks by civic and religious leaders.

Programs planned for the following week will take speakers from Oklahoma City not only to schools and civic organizations here but to communities throughout the state, Dr. Wilkes announced.

Sarnoff Gets Synagogue Award as Humanitarian

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, board chairman of Radio Corp. of America, yesterday received the twelfth annual Brotherhood Award at the synagogue of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, 257 W. 88th St.

Brotherhood Week, with the theme, "Brotherhood for Peace and Freedom," begins today with religious services and special meetings scheduled this week in more than 10,000 communities throughout the country. The observance is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The award was presented to Gen. Sarnoff "as a scientist and humanitarian" by the Men's Club of the congregation in an interracial, interfaith service.

No 'Cause for Pessimism'

In his address, Gen. Sarnoff said he saw "no real cause for pessimism" in the world today because the armaments race arriving inevitably at "a dreadful parity," would make imperative a peaceful solution.

He said:

"As necessity makes clearer and clearer that we must all live together or we shall all perish together, we shall see the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophesy: 'And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift upword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'"

The award was presented by Dr. Israel Goldstein, rabbi of the congregation. Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, also spoke at the service attended by 600 persons.

Eisenhower Proclamation

President Eisenhower's proclamation urging the nation to participate in Brotherhood Week, said:

"Brotherhood is one of the most demanding, and most rewarding, principles in our lives. Its application is not limited to our homes or to our homeland. The responsibilities of brotherhood stretch around the world, and wherever men dwell, their needs and their successes are for all to share.

The furtherance of such a principle demands the utmost in justice and charity, but the rewards of brotherhood are even greater. These are the fruits of a world at peace."

SARNOFF HONORED—Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff (right), chairman of the board of RCA, receiving Brotherhood Award of the Men's Club of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, 257 W. 88th St., yesterday. Making presentation is Rabbi Israel Goldstein. Looking on are Cantor Robert H. Segal (left) and Charles H. Silver, president of the congregation.

As Brotherhood Week Opens

BROTHERHOOD HONOREES — For the first time in history, Cardinal Hayes Garrison of the Army and Navy Union USA, oldest military organization in America, paid tribute to four of the nation's most outstanding contributors to the cause of brotherhood. Honorees included, Harry Hershfield, humorist and columnist; Capt. Maurice Witherspoon, U.S. Navy, retired; Justice Harold A. Stevens of the Appellate Division, N. Y. Supreme Court; Surrogate Joseph A. Cox, commander who made presentations, and Kenneth P. Steinreich, brewery company president.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK SEEN AT NEW HIGH

A prediction that the 1959 observance of Brotherhood Week would break the record for community participation was made last night.

George B. McKibbin, national chairman of Brotherhood Week, made the prediction at a reception opening the fortieth annual meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at Essex House.

"Today's wide observance of Brotherhood Week," Mr. McKibbon said, "developed naturally in a country whose people are devoted to decency, fair play and sportsmanship. Events at home and abroad have this year created a mood in our people to express their loyalty to the basic principles of our democracy."

He noted that Brotherhood Week would be observed from Feb. 15 to 22 in more than 10,000 American communities.

He contrasted this with the first observance in 1934 when 300 communities participated.

Honored at the reception was Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, newly elected president of the national conference.

More than 1,000 delegates are expected to attend the two-day meeting.

Brotherhood Week At New High

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Observance To Be Held Feb. 15-22

President Asserts Goodwill Spirit Must Be Fostered

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower will again serve as honorary chairman of Brotherhood Week to be observed next Feb. 15-22 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, it was announced this week by George B. McKibbin Chicago attorney, who is serving as national chairman of Brotherhood Week.

Simultaneously, Mr. McKibbin released a letter from President Eisenhower in which he defined brotherhood as a "grace" sought for by the people of the United States.

"THE achievement of brotherhood is the crowning objectives of our society," President Eisenhower declared in his letter. "Moreover, on this circling planet, with nations poised for mutual advancement or destruction, we must enlarge our spirit of brotherhood to include all men who live under the banners of liberty and law."

The complete text of President Eisenhower's Brotherhood Week message follows:

• • •

"IN THE WORDS of the -abU-tp'i cmfmf cmfmfdr mfrm hymn, 'America, the Beautiful,' the splendors of our land and heritage are gratefully described. But one further grace is repeatedly sought. This is the gift of brotherhood.

"Our abundant plains and mountains would yield little if it were not for the applied skill and energy of Americans working together, as fellow citizens bound up in common destiny. The achievement of brotherhood is the crowning objective of our society.

• • •

"MOREOVER, on this circling planet,, with nations poised for mutual advancement or destruction, we must enlarge our spirit of brotherhood to include all men who live under the banners of liberty and law."

The celebration of Brotherhood Week was first suggested in 1934 by Monsignor Hugh McMenamin, a Catholic priest of Denver, Colo. who proposed that the National Conference of Christians and Jews set aside a special period when the people of all faiths in the United States be invited to consider the need of getting along together.

Dr. Mays Named Brotherhood Week Chairman

NEW YORK CITY —(ANP) — Four religious leaders have been appointed Brotherhood Week chairmen for the Commission on Religious Organizations of the National Conference Feb. 15 - 22 under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Announcement of the appointments was made by George B. McKibbin, Chicago attorney, who is serving as national chairman for Brotherhood Week to be a observed Feb. 15 - 22 under the auspices of the National Conference.

Those appointed are the very Rev Leondas C. Contes, Dean of St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Cathedral, Los Angeles; Rabbi Irving Lehrman, Temple Beth-El, Miami Beach; Dr. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and Father Thomas J. Reese, Catholic Welfare Guild, Wilmington, Dela.

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Dr. Mays Named Brotherhood Week Chairman

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Brotherhood Week To Be Observed Feb. 16-23

EAST CHICAGO — Charles C. Thornburg, chairman of the East Chicago Fair Employment Practices Commission, issued letters this week to churches, synagogues and organizations reminding them that Brotherhood Week will be celebrated during the week of Washington's birthday, Feb. 16 through 23.

This national observance, sponsored annually by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, has as its 1958 theme "Brotherhood for Peace and Freedom — Believe It! — Live It! — Support It! — That People Shall Live as one Family of Men."

Thornburg stated that Brotherhood Week is the time to stress friendship, understanding and brotherliness among all of our citizens, whatever the difference in race, religion or national origin, to the end that every week of the year may become Brotherhood Week.

He added that Brotherhood, simply stated, is giving to others the same rights, privileges and dignities you want for yourself.

Anyone wishing literature or advice on Brotherhood may obtain it by writing the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 203 North Wabash ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Cohen, however, appeared unmarked and unruffled when he came to Los Angeles International airport later in the day to enplane for Chicago.

He genially denied thrashing Black and said the waiter "must be some kind of publicity hound or something." And he added:

"Why, I'm godfather to half the waiters in town. No one tips better than I do."

The Villa Capri is owned jointly by Sinatra and his pal, Patsy D'Amore. Among the 90-odd guests at the party were Sinatra: comedian Ernie Kovacs and his wife, Spike Jones and his wife, Helen Grayco, and actress Shirley MacLaine and her husband, producer Steve Parker.

Brotherhood Week Opens

Brotherhood Week began yesterday and will continue through next Sunday, with a special observance here Thursday. The sponsoring National Conference of Christians and Jews will have its annual Brotherhood Dinner at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at the Sheraton-Park.

Government departments and community organizations in the District will participate in the activities, the Conference said. A Georgetown Kiwanis Club luncheon Feb. 27 will include a discussion of six of the world's major religions.

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has been named general chairman for the Washington area. Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson is in charge of Government activities in the celebration.

Mrs. L. Glanton on Panel in Brotherhood Day Program; Tea Follows at Hotel Savery

Brotherhood week will get off to a decisive start in Des Moines with the 13th annual "Day of Brotherhood" Monday, Feb. 17.

Headlining the day-long observances will be Forest Evashevski, State University of Iowa football coach who will speak at an afternoon tea in the Ballroom at Hotel Savery, at 1:30 p.m. sponsored by the women's division of the Des Moines Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Nationalities

After piloting the Iowa Hawkeyes to their first Big Ten championship In his six-year tenure at SUI Evashevski has coached stars and All-American greats of all nationalities, . . . Calvin Jones (killed in an airplane crash) Jerry Riechow, Eddie Vincent, Kenny Ploen, Alex Karras, Frank Gilliam, Mike Hagler and Jim Gibbons.

Panelists

Initiating the day's activities will be a panel discussion "How to Make Brotherhood Work," at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium, 4th and Keo Way at 10 a.m. Panelists will be Mrs. Cliff Millen, homemaker and moderator; Mrs. Luther Glanton, attorney; Robert W. Langerak, elementary school principal; Donald R. Murphy, Wallace's Farmer & Iowa Homestead; and Rabbi Isaac Nadoff, Bethel Jacob Synagogue, with Mrs. Don Cole presiding.

Others

Others participating in the afternoon program will be Mrs. Yale Goldberg, presiding; Mrs. Paul Hintz with piano solos; Herschel G. Langdon, presenting "An Adventure in Brotherhood," Mrs. Norman R. Olphin, Mrs. Frank Eyerly, Al Coupee, and Mrs. Edward Zerin.

"An Hour of Fellowship" following the program will close the day's observances with the Catholic Women of Des Moines as hostesses.

Brotherhood week will be observed nationwide during the week of Feb. 16-23.

INTERFAITH WEEK WILL OPEN TODAY

Brotherhood Programs in 10,000 Communities Will Mark U. S. Observance

The twenty-fifth annual observance of Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will begin today and continue through next Sunday.

The week will be marked by special meetings and programs in 10,000 communities throughout the country. These will include school assemblies, youth conferences, pageants, film forums, plays, sermons, festivals of religious music and displays and exhibits in department stores and other business establishments.

Chaplains with the armed services have arranged brotherhood programs at military installations in this country and abroad.

Thirty-three winners of brotherhood awards, selected from all fields of the mass communications media, will receive scrolls at special ceremonies.

Louis B. Seltzer, editor of The Cleveland Press, is national chairman of Brotherhood Week.

"The week is a time of resolution and renewal, when from a thousand sources the American people may draw the inspiration necessary to sustain brotherhood throughout the year," he said.

Theme for the Week

The theme of this year's observance is: "Brotherhood for Peace and Freedom. Believe it, live it, support it, that people shall live as one family of man."

President Eisenhower is honorary chairman of the celebration. In commenting of the observance he said:

"Brotherhood is one of the most demanding—and most rewarding—principles in our lives. Its application is not limited to our homes or to our homeland. The responsibilities of brotherhood stretch around the world, and wherever men dwell their needs and their successes are for all to share."

In Canada and in the free nations of Europe and the Far East, World Brotherhood Week will be celebrated simultaneously under the auspices of World Brotherhood, an organization formed in 1950.

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines Ambassador to the United States, heads the overseas observance.

City Women Turn Spotlight on Brotherhood Week in Public Observances Here Monday

From left: Mrs. Goldberg, Mrs. Glanton, and Mrs. Cole

Women in Des Moines will focus the spotlight on Brotherhood Week with a day long public observance Monday Feb. 17 which will include a panel discussion in the morning and climaxed by an afternoon program at Hotel Savery with Forest Evashevski, State University of Iowa football coach as guest speaker.

Mrs. Glanton, Jr.

Mrs. Luther Glanton, Jr., attorney, will be one of five participants on a panel discussing "Making Brotherhood Work," at 10 a.m. at the YMCA auditorium, 4th and Keo Way. Presiding over the morning program will be Mrs. Don Cole and Mrs. Cliff Millen will serve as moderator.

Hotel Savery

At 1:30 p.m. in the Ballroom of the Hotel Savery Mrs. Yale Goldberg will be chairman and Mrs. Edward Zerin in charge of the opening devotional period. Mrs. Norman R. Olphin will give the closing prayer.

Special Guests

Special guests will be Mesdames Herschel Loveless, George Forester, Charles Iles and Lloyd Olsen.

Afternoon hostess chairman for the Fellowship hour which will follow the program is Mrs. Joseph Wimberly. She will be assisted by Mesdames Isador Robinson, Edward Frazier, Everett Griffith, Ralph Hitz, Wade Clarke, Robert Jacobson, Arthur Gormley, Turner Bell, S. S. Hockenberg, Marshall Smith, Morris Mandelbaum, Jr., and Harry Prugh.

Sponsors

Sponsoring the 13th annual event is the Women's Division of the Des Moines Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, with Mrs. Frank Eyerly as general chairman. On the publicity commitee are Mrs. Peter Hawthorne, Jr., and Mrs. Sidney Pearlman. Invitation committee members are Mesdames Arthur Trotter and Harlan Hockenberg, Charles Houser and E. R. Worden.

Regional director of the N.C.C.J. is Mr. Olsen.

HOSTESS CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Wimberly

Louisville groups act to prove brotherhood works

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (NNPA)—An experiment is currently being conducted at the Buechel Armory by the residents of the communities of Buechel and Newburg. The recreation committees of the two communities, one colored and one white, have set up a central committee to administer to a recreation center at the Armory.

Active since last Feb. 12, the central committee is sponsoring skating for young people under the jurisdiction of the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board.

To begin the program, the group, which consists of four white members and three colored members, borrowed $1,200 from the bank and bought skates from the former concession owners. The loan is being repaid at the rate of $106 a month out of the 50-cent admission and 10-cent rental fees.

* * *

ORGANIZED to provide a recreation outlet for the youth of the two communities, the venture is a non-profit making one that will result in other activities being added as the loan is paid off.

The white committee members are Leon Loser, Dennis Lynch, George Sanderson and Henry Scott, chairman, all of Buechel. The colored members are Worden Dorsey, Jerry Lucas and Edward Bryant of Newburg.

According to Bryant, the cooperation between the communities is living proof that brotherhood can be made to work year-round instead of just being given lip service one week of the year.

Brotherhood Week Planned

Women's Committee Is Announced for Event

All clubs and civic organizations will be asked to participate in the observance of Brotherhood Week, Feb. 16-23, Charles Frank Sr., chairman of the observance, announced Wednesday.

Organization work is already under way with planning being done by three cochairmen of the women's committee, Mrs. George P. Bywater, representing Roman Catholics; Mrs. Rochard W. Freman, representing Protestants, and Mrs. Edwin H. Blum, representing Jews.

At a meeting of the three cochairmen, Mrs. Bywater stated, "We have received excellent response from many clubs and organizations that wish to take part in our observance of Brotherhood Week.

"In our country we have shown that men and women of good will, regardless of faiths they pursue, can live and work in harmony. But from time to time we should take inventory to make known our position in the continuing struggle to eliminate ill will and misunderstanding," she said.

According to Mrs. Blum, Brotherhood Week is "a reminder of an ideal that must live not just for the week but for every week of every year. It is our hope that the time will come when the week will be simply a reminder, not of the presence, but of the eradication of discrimination in our land."

Mrs. Freeman said, "We are at work to enlist the aid of all civic organizations so that on Brotherhood Week they will help turn the light of understanding on our way of life."

A program of events will be published shortly before the week-long observance begins, Mrs. Freeman said.

Brotherhood Week Planned

ANNISTON, Ala., Feb. 1—Brotherhood Week area chairman for the four large population centers of Alabama have been announced by Col. Harry M. Ayers, publisher, The Anniston Star, Anniston, general chairman for this 25th anniversary Brotherhood Week observance in Alabama, Feb. 16-23.

Dr. E. B. Norton, president, State Teachers College, Florence, is serving as chairman for the observance in the Muscle Shoals area. Clarence B. Hanson Jr., publisher, The Birmingham News, will serve as the Greater Birmingham chairman. The Hon. Walter B. Jones, presiding judge, Fifteenth Circuit Court, Montgomery, will be chairman for the observance in the capital city area. The Hon. Joseph N. Langan, mayor, city of Mobile, is serving as chairman for the observance in the Mobile-Gulf Coast area.

In addition to the area chairmen, many local city and county chairmen will serve throughout Alabama, many of them having been chairmen in previous years.

Brotherhood Week is sponsored in more than 10,000 communities of the nation by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and locally by many organizations and special committees. It is left up to each community to observe the occasion as it wishes, for Brotherhood Week is a symbol, a time of rededication to the ideals of Brotherhood. The conference defines brotherhood as giving to others the same rights, respect and dignity that one wants for oneself, and Col. Ayers points out that this is a practical application of the Golden Rule.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK TO BEGIN

Christians, Jews Group Sponsors Observance

Meetings and programs stressing brotherhood as a rule of life among all citizens will mark Brotherhood Week, which begins Sunday, Feb. 16.

This observance is the 25th sponsored annually by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. It continues through Sunday, Feb. 23.

Theme this year is "Brotherhood for Peace and Freedom. Believe It, Live It, Support It."

President Eisenhower is honorary chairman for the observance to be participated in by more than 10,000 communities in the United States and Canada. Special religious rites will be held.

The President said "Brotherhood is one of the most demanding and most rewarding principles in our lives. Its application is not limited to our homes or to our homeland. The responsibilities of brotherhood stretch around the world, and wherever men dwell, their needs and their successes are for all to share."

The Brotherhood week committee consists of Charles W. Frank Sr., chairman; Harry McEnerny Jr. and Alfred F. Hanson, vice-chairmen; schools, private, Roland H. Nelson, parochial, Philip H. Des Marais; colleges, Einar Pedersen; churches and synagogues, Catholic, James Gilly Jr., Protestant, C. B. Prescott, Jewish, Leo L. Hirsch; community organizations, service clubs, Herman C. Steger, men's organizations, Eben Hardie, Catholic women's organizations, Mrs. George P. Bywater, Protestant women's organizations, Mrs. Richard W. Freeman, Jewish women's organizations, Mrs. Edwin H. Blum; publicity, Kenneth Gormin; radio, Edward M. Hoerner; television, Robert D. Swezey; speakers bureau, A. L. Lindauer; industrial Ray Samuel and Dennis Bryant

Synagogues to Hail Brotherhood Week

Brotherhood Week will be observed in many Greater Miami synagogue services this weekend.

One of those observances will be at Beth David Congregation, 2625 SW Third Ave., where Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, will be the guest speaker at 8:15 tonight.

He has been honored with many awards in education, civic and religious fields and is currently Florida Conference Lay Leader of the Methodist Church.

Week Honors Brotherhood

Next week is Brotherhood Week in Florida, by proclamation of Gov. LeRoy Collins.

Miami's phase of the observance will be highlighted by a dinner Tuesday in the Fontainebleau Hotel. Three Miami area high school students will receive bronze medals for their contributions to brotherhood.

They are Russell Jack Weber and Josephine Hirsch of Miami Edison and Betty Jo Kelly of Booker T. Washington High.

The annual Brotherhood Week observance is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Brotherhood Week

33 Brotherhood Awards Made In Media Field

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (J.P.)—The National Conference of Christians and Jews has announced 33 awards to members of the communications industry for outstanding contributions to the cause of brotherhood during 1957.

Thirteen of the winners will receive the National Brotherhood award, the highest recognition conferred in the media field by the national conference. Twenty will receive the certificate of recognition. The recipients were selected by professional leaders from more than 600 nominations.

The winners of the principal award were:

EDITORIALS—The Wichita (Kas.) Beacon and the Daily Republic of Mitchell, S. D.

ARTICLES—The Chicago Daily News, the Providence (R.I.) Journal-Bulletin, and Look Magazine.

NON-FICTION BOOKS—"White Mother," by Jessie Bennett Sams.

TELEVISION—"See It Now," produced by Edward R. Murrow and Fred W. Friendly over the CBS television network; "The Green Pastures," carried on the NBC-TV network; the Metropolitan Educational Television Assn.; station KARD-TV, Wichita, Kas., and station WTCN, Minneapolis-St. Paul.

RADIO—NBC's program, "The Crisis at Little Rock."

MOTION PICTURES—Metro-Goldwyn Mayer for "Something of Value," by Robert Ruark.

Winners of certificates of recognition were:

CARTOONS—Edward Kuekes, Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Lou Grant, Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

YEAR-ROUND REPORTING—Kays Gary and Roy Covington, Charlotte (N.C.) Observer, and Louis Kousin, Elizabeth (N.J.) Daily Journal.

EDITORIALS—Jacques Back, Nashville (Tenn.) Observer, and the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer for editorial written by Kays Gary and Roy Covington.

SERIES OF ARTICLES—Carl J. Rowan, published in the Minneapolis Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPHS WITH CAPTIONS—The South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

FICTION BOOKS—"The Assistant," by Bernard Malamud.

TELEVISION—The American Broadcasting Co. for its "Dean Pike" show; CBS for its "Look Up and Live" show and NBC's "Outlook."

MAGAZINE NON-FICTION—Highlights for Children Magazine; The Nation; Parents Magazine; The Front Rank, published by the Christian Board of Publications, St. Louis, Mo.; Mademoiselle Magazine, and Redbook Magazine.

Play Based On Dr. Bethune Still Packing Them In

rose to be the friend and adviser of presidents and honored among the first in the land.

ATLANTA, — Atlantans of both races have given unprecedented response to the 31-nation cast of the new Moral Re-Armament musical "The Crowning Experience."

Before the play vry night sentatives of 27 nations give a rapid-fire presentation of the world-wide work of Moral Re-Armament.

"THE CROWNING Experience" and an MRA force of 270 from 31 countries have been the talk of Atlanta. Night after night at the Tower Theatre, home of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and host to all Broadway hits that come to the South, the people of Atlanta have been flocking to see this heart-catching new musical play. More than 35,000 had seen it before an extended run began February 1.

The play stars Muriel Smith and Ann Buckles. Both the "Atlanta Daily World" and the "Atlanta Constitution" commented on the supreme artistry and singing of these two stars.

MURIEL SMITH was star of "Carmen Jones" on Broadway and widely known for her outstanding portrayal of Carmen with the Covent Garden Opera company in London, and her roles in "South Pacific" and "The King and I," and the film "Moulin Rouge."

Ann Buckles, of Tennessee, has won acclaim for her featured roles in Broadway productions including "Pajama Game," "Mr. Wonderful," "Mrs. McThing," and "The Fifth Season."

"The Crowning Experience" is inspired by the life of Dr. daughter of slave parents, who

MURIEL SMITH
Starring In Drama

Mary McLeod Bethune, the Her son, Albert Bethune, was warmly acclaimed by the audience at the Tower Theatre when hw was introduced at a recent performance.

THE FINAL WORDS of the play are those which she asked to have inscribed on her gravestone: "To be a part of this great uniting force of our age is the crowning experience of my life."

"First you have the need; then you do the deed," is the motto of the great educator's first school. It is also the story of the making of "The Crowning Experience."

330 Hear Brotherhood Talks By Evashevski, Panelists on State, Local Race Progress

Forest Evashevski, football coach at the State University of Iowa, flew through cold skies Monday and told nearly 300 interested Brotherhood listeners that "it's unfortunate we have a Brotherhood week to celebrate but since we do have one—it is well to go through it to feel out the problems."

Appearing as principal speaker at the Hotel Savery for the 13th annual "day of Brotherhood", Evashevski lauded the sports world for its total absence of intolerance.

Athletics—No Bias

He maintained, "In no other field in all America can a person pay the price, show his wares, and accomplish his objectives without handicaps of race or religion entering in."

Biased Ministers

Evashevski also criticized "some ministers" for unholding biased practices too, adding "we should go a little further than just going to church and coming home."

Earlier during the day at a morning program panelists representing professional, religious, educational and farm areas, pinpointed ways of "Making Brotherhood Work."

Balance Sheet

Mrs. Luther Glanton, assistant Polk county attorney, commended Iowa for its desegregated record." She cited the telephone company, Younkers, some insurance companies and the press among a few opening responsible jobs to Negroes.

Debit Side

On the debit side she noted the transit, fire department, taxi services but declared the "most critical area faced by Negroes in Des Moines is segregated housing."

Chairmen for the day were Mrs. Don Cole over the morning and Mrs. Yale Goldberg over the afternoon sessions. The Des Moines Catholic women were hostesses at the fellowship tea which ended the day's activities. Mrs. Frank Everly was general chairman.

The annual observance was sponsored by the Women's division of the National Conference of Christian and Jews.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

A stranger who reads the U. S. and state constiutions and laws made pursuant thereto and hears protestations about democracy in America is easily bewildered to find the necessity of brotherhood week. But as he reads the ad in the New York newspaper presenting the "clean side" of White Citizens' Councils, the daily papers about bringing a council speaker into Iowa from Mississippi and the host of injustices against citizens because of their race, religion or color, he begins to understand.

It happens all too often that those who should be leading the way of brotherhood are pulled away by some irrevelent issue which carries more weight with some than the things that are just and proper.

Thus, those who believe in fair play and are attempting to make it a living thing among all people find themselves putting up a lot of time fighting things which should not exist.

And it is for these reasons that groups over the country are observing Brotherhood week, February 16-23. This, of course, does not mean that the practice of Brotherhood should stop at the end of this period but should continue 365 days each year. When gatherings bring together all groups of people interested in making America a better place in which to live, these observances do a lot of good.

Four Honored For Work In Brotherhood

GARY — Four men were cited by the Frontiers with distinguished service awards Wednesday, Feb. 19, at its brotherhood meeting, with Attorney F. L. Anderson, jr., making the presentations.

Receiving the first annual rewards for long and continuous service with broad aspects in all facets of community life were Jack Gilroy, retired athletic director of the Gary schools system, and Dr. Dudley Turner, Negro "dean of physicians" in the Calumet area.

Co-awards went to Firemen Nicholas Hrnjak and Eugene Jester, who chopped through a door last Jan. 20, to rescue two children home alone.

The principal address for the brotherhood program was given by Jorgen Andersen, president of the local chamber of commerce. Special music was provided by the Gary Roosevelt band.

Randall C. Morgan, chairman of the service project, was in charge of the program.

Seek Race Harmony In Durham

...are the persons recently appointed to serve on an interracial Human ...e in Durham, N. C. The committee will seek to keep good relations be... ...om left to right are (top row), Rev. Warren Carr, chairman; Dr. James ... Council; (middle row) Mrs. Mary Semans; John Wilson, Dr. Alphon... ...row) James R. Patton, R. N. Harris and Asa T. Spaulding.

Berkson Heads Brotherhood Week

NEW YORK—(INS) — Appointment of Seymour Berkson, publisher of the New York Journal-American as National Chairman of the Newspaper Committee for Brotherhood Week was announced Saturday by Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press and National Chairman of the celebration.

The 1958 observance of Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will be held February 16-23, marking its 25th anniversary. It was first observed in 1934 with 300 U. S. communities participating, and is now celebrated by more than 10,000 communities.

Berkson heads a committee of 27 publishers, editors, writers and cartoonists who are leading the work of enlisting press cooperation. In accepting the post, he noted that newspapermen "have found steadfastly for the traditions of brotherhood, fair play, and equal opportunity on which the greatness of the United States of America has been founded," and added.

"Our newspaper editors, writers and cartoonists have done a substantial job in combating bigotry and can be relied on to continue to use the weapon of truth in promoting understanding among all of our people."

'BROTHERHOOD' AWARDS LISTED

Mass Communication Media Honored

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (INS)—The National Conference of Christians and Jews has announced its annual awards to the "outstanding contribution to the cause of brotherhood" by mass communications media.

The winners were selected from more than 600 nominees. Principal national brotherhood award winners were:

Editorials: The Wichita (Kan.) Beacon and the Daily Republic of Mitchell, S. D.

Articles: The Chicago Daily News, the Providence Journal-Bulletin and Look magazine.

Books (non-fiction): "White Mother" (McGraw-Hill) by Jessie Bennett Sams.

Television: "See It Now," Columbia Broadcasting System; "The Green Pastures," National Broadcasting Co.; the Metropolitan Educational Television Association; Station KARD-TV, Wichita, Kan., and WTCN of Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Radio: National Broadcasting Co.

Motion Pitcures: Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Newspapers certificate of recognition winners were: Cleveland Plain Dealer, Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal, Nashville (Tenn.) Observer, Minneapolis Tribune, South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

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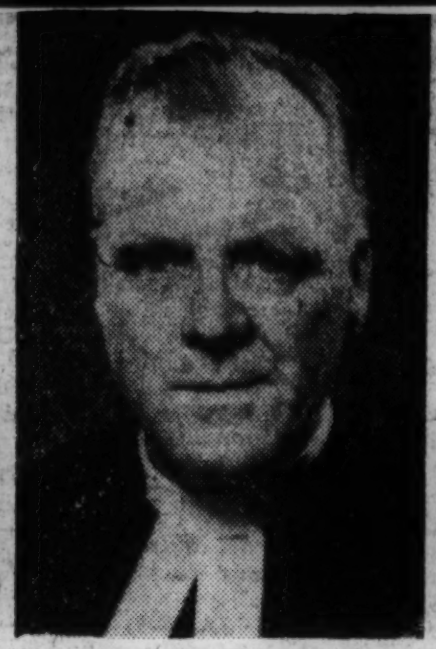
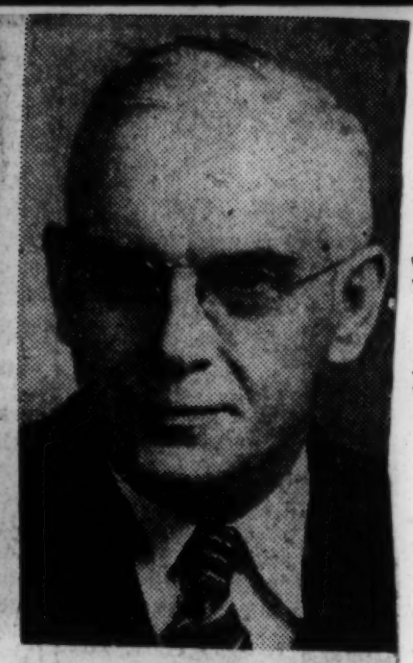
Radio: National Broadcasting Co.

Motion Pictures: Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.





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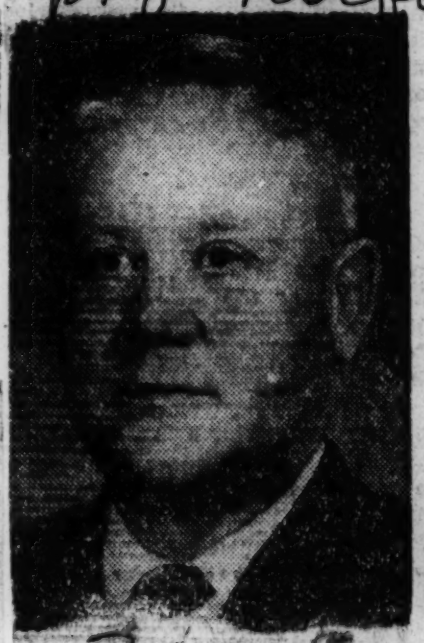

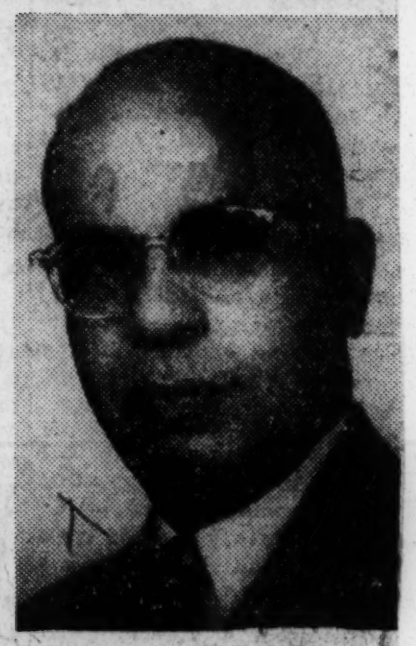

Seek Race Harmony In Durham

Pictured above are the persons recently appointed to serve on an interracial Human Relations Committee in Durham, N. C. The committee will seek to keep good relations between the races. From left to right are (top row), Rev. Warren Carr, chairman; Dr. James T. Cleland, Carl C. Council; (middle row) Mrs. Mary Semans; John Wilson, Dr. Alphonso Elder; (bottom row) James R. Patton, R. N. Harris and Asa T. Spaulding.

The front rank publication of the Christian Board of Publications and Mademoiselle.

Gray, Laymen Fellowship And Brotherhood Speaker

Communicon meditation, conducted by Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College, will begin a full day of fellowship for the officers and members of the Laymen's Fellowship and Brotherhood Celebration at the First Congregational Church, Birmingham, at seven o'clock Sunday morning, February 16.

Dr. E. W. Taggart will be guest speaker at the 11 o'clock services, of the Men's Day Program. Also, Walter Graham, former president of the Laymen's Fellowship of the church will deliver the morning message. L. R. Hall will serve as master of ceremonies.

The ladies of the church and their friends are expected to join in this worship. Printon Stollenwerick is now president of the Laymen Fellowship.

Following the communion meditation, breakfast will be served at the Bethlehem House.

Rev. Harold D. Long is pastor of the host church. It is located at 1024, North Center Street.

PLEAS ARE HEARD FOR BROTHERHOOD

'Week' Marked in Synagogue Services—State Sunday Laws Are Protested

Special brotherhood services and pleas for a "fair Sabbath law" were stressed in synagogues yesterday.

In services occasioned by the observance of Brotherhood Week this week, churchmen attended synagogues or preached at them yesterday.

In other instances, Gallup acted upon a plea by the New York Board of Rabbis to use this Sabbath to protest state laws that prohibit many kinds of business on Sundays.

The Rev. Dr. Hampton Adams, speaking at Temple Emanu-El, said that men at prayer exclude their fellow men "with more intolerance and even arrogance than anywhere else."

Dr. Adams, who is pastor of the Park Avenue Christian Church at Eighty-fifth Street, said:

"This is done to keep the purity of faith, but we may well wonder whether in the Father's house this is the greatest good."

'Spotless' Home Questioned

Comparing this attitude to a childless couple in whose home "everything is spotlessly clean" and every piece of furniture is "in the exact spot where it belongs," Dr. Adams asked:

"Have you ever wished that they had some children or grandchildren who would come in and mess things up a little?

"Fellowship in the Father's house may almost be as pleasing to Him as the purity of faith," he said.

"A Christian should be no stranger to the expressions of Judaic devotion," he went on, for "Jesus died with the daily evening prayer of all the Jews on his lips.

"Because God is one God, ethical monotheism requires a common sense in our world based on the dignity and worth of the individual men, on truth, justice and even love.

"The tragedy of our time is not only that the world is divided but that so many individuals lack wholeness and health."

The Rev. Dr. Julius Mark, senior Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, welcomed Dr. Adams to the congregation.

*

Sarnoff Gets Award

The twelfth annual Brotherhood Award of the Men's Club of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun was presented yesterday to David Sarnoff. Various churches and other groups sent representatives to the service.

Mr. Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, was cited for "notable services for the improvement of brotherhood, goodwill and understanding among the members of various faiths and races in the community."

The Rev. Dr. Israel Goldstein, senior rabbi of B'nai Jeshrurun, 257 West Eighty-eighth Street, spoke of the theme central to Mr. Sarnoff's career and to the problems of today.

Dr. Goldstein said "our age has excelled in the science of communications, but much is left to be desired in the substance of what it is that men and nations communicate to one another."

Mr. Sarnoff said that United States efforts in military, economic, political and psychological progress would be inadequate unless we developed "an ethical concept by which men may live in peace and harmony."

The guest speaker for the special brotherhood service was Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

*

Mayor Accused

Mayor Wagner was accused yesterday of going back on a "sacred" promise in a sermon protesting Sunday laws by the Rev. Emanuel Holzer at Congregation Beth Jacob, 22-51 Twenty-ninth Street, Astoria, Queens.

Rabbi Holzer is also chairman of the legislative committee of the Rabbinical Council of America, an association of Orthodox rabbis.

He said he was "appalled at the continued refusal of Mayor Wagner to keep his solemn pledge of introducing" a measure that would permit persons who observe the Sabbath on Saturday to do business on Sunday.

Another sermon on the same theme was given by the Rev. Simon G. Kramer at the Hebrew Institute of University Heights, 1835 University Avenue, the Bronx.

"By every criterion of justice and fair play," Rabbi Kramer said, "'our state laws should be so modified or interpreted as to permit people who for religious reasons are closed on the seventh day of the week to open on the first day of the week."

*

Anachronism Seen

The Rev. Dr. Ben Zion Bokser, in a sermon Friday evening at the Forest Hills Jewish Center, 106-06 Queens Boulevard, Queens, said that existing Sunday laws were "a survival from a time when the state felt it within its prerogative to prescribe religious conformity upon its citizens."

On the ground of "greater religious voluntarism," he asked for a change in existing laws.

A "fair Sabbath law" was also called for in a statement by the Rev. Louis I. Newman at Congregation Rodeph Saolom, 7 West Eighty-third Street. The sermon at the service was given by Dr. Emanuel Gamoran, director of education for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. He was honored for his forty-five years of work in Jewish education.

Bishop Students Present Brotherhood Week Program

MARSHALL —The Student Senate at Bishop college sponsored a program as part of the school's "Brotherhood Week observance."

The principal speaker was T. J .Patterson of Wichita Falls president of the Student Senate. Mrs Patterson spoke on the topic "Practicing Brotherhood." Among other things, he emphasize that he purposes of Brotherhood Week are: To give people a opportunity to rededicate themselves as individuals to the basic ideals of respect for people and human rights which are essential to our Christian way of life; to dramatize the practical things which people can do to promote an understanding and realization of those ideals; and to enlist the support of a large number o thos ideals, and to enlist the support of a large number of people in year - around activities to build brotherhood.

Other Bishop students who appeared on the program were: Bennie Reeves of Port Gibson, Mississippi who played the Lloyd Dalton Hall of Denver, organ prelude and postlude; brought the devotional message; Sylvester Pace of Longview, made the announcements of school activities; Tommie Lee Wyatt of Lubbock, presented the platform guests; Albert F. S. Campbell of Denver, made a report to the student body on his recent trip to Chicago as a student representative to the meeting of the Pre - Alumni Council of the United Negro College Fund; and Willie F. Washington of Miami introduced the principal speaker.

Brief remarks were made by Thomas W. Cole of Marshall, president of the Student Council at Pemberton High School in Marshall; Joe Mott, president of the Student Council at East Texas Baptist College in Marshall; Mrs W .G. Stephens, mathematics teacher at Pemberton High School; G. A. Rosboro, principal of Pemberton High School; and Dr M. K. Curry, Junior, president of Bishop College.

Racists fighting 'lost cause'

WASHINGTON

Segregationists are "fighting for a lost cause," Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean of the college of Virginia Union University, told an Interracial Brotherhood Week service here Sunday.

Speaking to some 300 persons, approximately half of whom were white, in First Baptist Church, Dr. Henderson said the General Assembly is "spending countless sums as it goes down the road which it knows it cannot long follow."

He said opponents of desegregation are wasting manpower and money fighting for a lost cause.

DR. HENDERSON said the the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision has led to "the birth of newspapers devoted solely to hatred." He said many daily newspapers now have "an inordinate amount of inflammatory 'editorials'" on race relations.

"They accentuate the negative instead of the postive, playing up difficulties and minimizing successes in race relations", he declared. "All racial differences are cultural rather than inherited," he said.

Dr. Henderson said the number of colored children who want to go to white schools and the number of colored parents who want their children in white schools "is infinitesimal compared with the vast majority who want the right to go."

"We in Virginia are an Island. We are completely surrounded by states and territories which have some desegrexation."

Brotherhood Awards Going To Trio Here

For their roles in promoting community understanding and brotherhood, three Louisvillians will be honored here April 21 by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

They are Dann C. Byck, president of the Louisville Board of Education; Louisville School Superintendent Omer A. Carmichael and Mrs. Oscar Van Allmen, civic leader, representing the three major faiths, Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic.

Dr. Walter Judd, a Republican representative from Minnesota and a former medical missionary to China, will speak at the awards dinner at 7 p.m. at the Sheraton-Seelbach Hotel.

Wilson W. Wyatt, dinner chairman, said the three were selected "for exemplifying the highest ideals of understanding, good will and brotherhood, in both their personal lives and their community endeavors."

39 1958 CALIFORNIA

Five New Human Relations Appointees On West Coast

LOS ANGELES (ANP) — Supervisor Warren M. Dorn this week appointed five prominent citizens of the Fifth Supervisorial District to the newly created County Commission on Human Relations.

The Commission, consisting of 25 persons serving at the pleasure of the Supervisors, or for indefinite terms, was created to promote racial and religious tolerance and thereby reduce some of the causes of delinquency and crime, Dorn said.

Members of the Commission are being appointed by Supervisors from the former Committee on Human Relations. The new agency has been granted more autonomy in its program and also has control over hiring of personnel.

Appointed by Dorn for terms effective Dec. 13 were Dr. Irene T. Heineman, retired assistant state superintendent of education, of Glendale, Hunt Lewis, industrial designer, of Pasadena; Frank Cotter, attorney of Canoga Park; Mrs. Gertrude Smith, principal of Verdugo High School, La Canada, and Arthur K. Hutchings, executive secretary of the San Gabriel Valley Central Labor Council, Altadena.

Dorn said the Commission's duties will include recommending measures to the Board of Supervisors which will serve to improve human relations within the County.

URBAN LEAGUE REMINDERS by Chas. Steele

39 The Church And Race Relations

Continuing our discussion as to the part that Churches can play in bettering race relations, we are completing the address by Dr. Colbert S. Cartwright, pastor, Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock, Arkansas on the Southern ministers which reads:

A Little Rock Presbyterian minister found that his gradual process of education over a period of years paid substantial dividends in the time of crisis. The session of his congregation took the initiative in publishing signed advertisements in the newspapers decrying violence and calling for law and order. His young people who had discussed race relations from time to time in their meetings found it natural to befriend Negro students when they entered the previously all-white high school for the first time. An additional experience of this Prebyterian minister points to another important educational process. Whenever he heard of members of his congregation becoming disturbed over his racial stand, he immediately went to see them. "I talked it out with them on the basis of the gospel," he reports, "and I haven't lost a member yet." Beyond responsibilities to his own congregation a minister has duties to his community. He must do what he can to help his town or city to face successfully the rapidly changing racial patterns which are taking place.

One of the most basic needs in bettering human relations is for meaningful communication to take place between the races. A community's racial problems can only find solution when all concerned can sit down together and speak freely. Ministers can take leadership in this process. More and more ministerial associations are becoming bi-racial in character. As Negro and white ministers work together on commitees, there develops an understanding which has repercussions far beyond the immediate task at hand. But this is only a first step. The ministers in one Southern Arkansas town were disturbed by the problem of juvenile delinquency. Upon investigation they found that delinquency is no respector of races. Children and youth of both races were on the road to serious trouble. The ministers decided to form what they called a Community Christian Council, interracial in character, composed of one minister and two laymen from each church, to work on community problems. They have begun to meet and are in the process of improving recreational facilities for both races. As they unite in a common task, lines of communication between the races are being established which can go far in furthering better human relations in many areas of the community's life. Some ministers also are finding it helpful to be a part of some type of "fellowship of the concerned" in their community which brings together persons of both races for the specific purpose of improving human relations. In other places it takes on a more formal character. In any case such a group quietly goes about the task of gathering information and studying local problems. It seldom makes a direct pronouncement or calls for specific public action in the name of a group. Rather, it becomes informed and then through individual members plants seeds of ideas in the minds of persons of leadership in the community where they may germinate and bear fruit.

Race Group Voices Concern Of Silence By Moderates

NEW YORK (AP)—A race relations report expressed concern today about silence of Southern moderates after the Supreme Court's 1954 integration ruling.

The report was on a conference called "Race Relations and the Law." It was attended by both Southern and Northern leaders, Negroes and whites, at Arden House in Harriman, N.Y., Jan. [illegible]. The report on views expressed at the conference was released by Freedom House.

The report said conference participants generally agreed that "the recent tragic events in Little Rock" must not reoccur if the nation is to avoid further damage "to its life based upon liberty under the law."

The conferees recognized that the problems of race relations are nationwide, differing in character from region to region and community to community, the report said.

The 32-page report was heavily sprinkled with direct quotes of opinions expressed by conferees but the speakers were never named. Several who participated in the conference requested that their names be withheld, because "in the present climate prevailing in the South they may be quoted out of context or comments by others might be identified with them."

Among those who did authorize their names to be connected with the report were Buford Boone, editor, Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary, United Nations; Edward John Meeman, editor, Memphis Press - Scimitar; Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Allan Nevins, historian, New York; Rev. Francis J. Burkley, New Orleans; Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute; Robert Penn Warren, author, New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Katherine Gauss Jackson, editor, Harpers Magazine, New York.

BRIDGEPORT SETS UP HUMAN RIGHTS UNIT

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 29—Mayor Samuel J. Tedesco today announced formation of a Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, to "help our people to face and solve problems of human relationships and deeds.

"Its purpose is to give tangible expression to the administration's deep concern with what happens to people, and to give encouragement and support to those public and private agencies that have been working on these problems over the years," the Mayor said.

Mr. Tedesco, a Democrat, took office last fall after defeating Jasper McLevy, the city's long-time Socialist Mayor.

Mayor Tedesco predicted that the new group would play an important part in connection with the city's redevelopment program. "It's services would be especially valuable," he explained, "where relocation involves families of so-called minority groups."

Bernard H. Trager has been named chairman of the commission. Mr. Trager, a lawyer, is a former president of the Connecticut Conference of Social Work. The full membership will be announced next week.

In a statement of principles, Mr. Trager said the commission's primary concern was with the areas of reponsibility of local government to protect and enhance equal rights and opportunities for all our citizens."

39 1958

COLORADO

HUMAN RELATIONS AWARDS GO TO EDITOR, SOLON. FOUR OTHERS

DENVER. — (ANP) — Two Negroes and four whites were honored at the Human Relations Award fellowship dinner in Temple Emanuel early this month, for their work in bettering human relations.

The event, co-sponsored by the Denver Cosmopolitan club and the Mile-Hi lodge of B'nai B'rith, was the 27th annual observation of the fellowship dinner.

The Cosmopolitan club awards went to Palmer Hoyt, editor-publisher, Denver Post; State Sen. George Brown, George Morrison, musician, and Dr. and Mrs. Ben Cherrington.

It was the second club award for Hoyt. He was cited for his integration speech in Little Rock and for his interracial employment policies and race relations reporting.

Brown, first Negro state senator in Colorado, was honored for better relations between races and his professional achievements as night city editor of the Post.

Morrison was cited for voluntary services to interracial groups.

Dr. Cherrington, received an award for his work in behalf of exchange students in the Institute of International Education program, while his wife was cited for work with the United Negro College fund.

From the Mile-Hi chapter, The B'nai B'rith award went to Harry L. Nicholson, principal of Lake Junior high school, for his work in easing racial tension at the school.

The Cosmopolitan club is headed by Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, dentist and civic leader.

39 1958

D.C.

Neighborhood Group Meets Race Problems

By WILLIAM BASHAM
Star Staff Writer

Negro and white neighbors are joining forces in an attempt to keep one race from dominating the other in a Northeast section of the District.

These people live in an area which includes Manor Park, Lamond-Riggs Park, Takoma Park and Brightwood—an interracial neighborhood.

A few years ago, many families moved out as the first Negroes moved in. Often financial loss resulted. And the breaking of long-standing neighborhood ties added to the problem.

Today, some white families continue to put their homes up for sale. Others are taking a good long look before packing up. The area has lovely gardens, shady streets, shopping centers, nearby schools and library facilities. It takes about 20 minutes to reach downtown Washington by bus.

About 100 citizens have banded together to encourage these undecided residents to remain in the community.

They call themselves the Neighborhood Group. Their aim is to convince white families to stay where they are and to help stabilize the area, which now has many Negro families.

Disavows Campaign

President of the group is Philadelphia-born Marvin Caplan, white, resident of Manor Park for one year.

"This is not a social campaign," the 39-year-old trade magazine writer says. "We are trying to show that fear and distrust can be greatly diminished if Negroes and whites attack community problems together, rather than through separate channels."

The idea behind the organization came last spring when the Manor Park Citizens Association heard a guest speaker talk on a successful interracial group in Germantown, Pa.

Negroes attended this meeting of the Manor Park group, an all-white association. Mr. Caplan, a regular member of the civic group, asked whites and Negroes to his home to discuss further the possibility of an interracial group.

Church Offered

As interest in the project grew, so did membership. The Rev. Thomas B. Ehlers, who is white, offered the facilities of the Brightwood Park Methodist Church for meetings.

A constitution came next. It is brief. Article II, in part, states the organization desires to ". . . keep a large area of Washington attractively available for good citizens of all races."

"This is the direction in which most Negroes of the area want to go," said Warren Van Hook, Negro pharmacist and treasurer of the Neighborhood Group. "I was going to start a civic association for our race but now I feel that our present group can handle the problems much more effectively," he said.

Members of the Neighborhood Group agree that research will play an important role in the future. Mr. Caplan indicated a careful study of recent changes in the area would take into account "all concerned."

Would Screen Buyers

A primary target of the group is the spectre of overcrowded housing. The unit wants to gain the support of real estate companies in maintaining better screening of people applying for homes in the area.

"We've known for sometime that certain families take in relatives and friends to help meet the payment on a house," said the president. "Through enforcement of zoning codes and with the co-operation of real estate dealers we hope to stamp this out," he said. There are 22 real estate offices in the immediate vicinity.

A sampling of reaction in the area shows that few think the program is a waste of time. The majority feel the Neighborhood Group has a good plan if residents of both races give it a chance. As one home owner put it, "We'll never know until we try."

Race Relations Body Proposed

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

Establishment of a Commissioners' Council on Human Relations to encourage harmonious race relations and equal employment opportunities here was proposed by a special District Commissioners' study committee yesterday.

The proposed five-member council would have no legal authority to compel private employers to comply with anti-discrimination policies already existing in the Federal and District governments.

But it would "confer and coopearte with and furnish advice on human relations to employers and others in formulating educational programs for the elimination of discrimination."

This was the unanimous recommendation of a committee headed by Henry F. Hubbard, District personnel officer; Corporation Counsel Chester H. Gray; Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League and Julius W. Hobson, vice president of the District Federation of Civic Associations.

Comment Encouraged

Their report, based on a study that began last October, was submitted to the Commissioners and forwarded to the Citizens' Advisory Council for discussion at its meeting yesterday. The advisory body called for citizen comment on the proposal but deferred further action until its March 14 meeting.

A major function of the Human Relations Council would be to insure that persons holding District government contracts are observing fair employment practices as required by the District Commissioners since 1953.

Rexford G. Wessells, District procurement officer, said there had been no reported violations of the contract's nondiscrimination clause since it became effective.

But Hobson noted that the absence of complaints does not mean there have been no violations. A human relations council, he said, could inform employes of their rights.

Review Function

Similarly, Hubbard pointed out that the council would not supplant present grievance machinery established within the District government but would review and recommend changes if procedures were not working.

The council also would recommend to the Commissioners programs of community education to discourage discrimination.

Gray declared the "time is not ripe" to seek legislative authority to require private employers to eliminate discrimination as is provided in fair employment statutes of other communities.

While noting that a human relations council could work best with a paid staff, the study committee recommended no new staff for the council. Instead it suggested that the Commissioners make "staff assistants" available when needed.

steps toward improving race relations there.

Last Saturday a special District Commissioners' study committee proposed the establishment of a Commissioners' Council on Human Relations. The proposed five-member council would encourage harmonious race relations and equal employment opportunities.

• • •

ALTHOUGH the group would have no legal authority to compel private employers to comply with anti-discrimination policies already existing in the Federal and District governments.

It would "confer and cooperate with and furnish advice on human relations to employers and others in formulating educational programs for the elimination of discrimination."

Last week's report was based on a study that began last October. Further action on the proposal will be taken Mar. 14.

SEVERAL SOUTHERN cities have established race relations groups, the most recent being in Durham and Chapel Hill, N. C.

Included on the group making the Washington study was Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League.

fields — District Government employment, District Government contracts and community education.

The Advisory Council's vote followed an announcement by Chairman Edward Burling Jr. that the Commissioners, who two weeks ago asked for careful and lengthy deliberation on the proposal, had now been asked to act "with due dispatch."

In recommending formation of the new group, the Advisory Council accepted the major proposals of a study group appointed by District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin and headed by District Personnel Officer Walter Hubbard.

However, the Council accepted some amendments sought by the Washington Urban League and the Jewish Community Council, which urged strongly that full-time staffs be provided to carry out the new agency's work. The Advisory Council said this should be done when money is available.

Under the recommendation, the new Council would have these main duties:

• Reviewing, observing and recommending machinery to carry out non-discrimination policies in District employment and promotions, and use of community facilities.

• Preventing discrimination by firms doing business with the District Government.

• Recommending educational policies aimed at discouraging discrimination in the community at large, as well as improving human relations of District Government officials and supervisors.

The need for a staff was the main issue in the discussion preceding the vote. Victor Daly, a representative of the Urban League, said it is "absolutely essential to have someone charged with the responsibility" of making necessary investigations.

New Promotion Policy Bans Discrimination

A new District Government policy putting employe promotions on a merit basis will be recommended later this month to the Commissioners, District Personnel Officer Walter Hubbard said yesterday.

At present, Hubbard said, promotions, except in schools and police and fire departments may go to any employe meeting minimum requirements for a job vacancy.

The new policy, the provisions of which were not disclosed, would further limit any possibility that qualified Negroes will be kept from advancement, he said.

Race Relations Group Forming In Washington

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON D. C. —The sprawling District of Columbia became the latest area to take

Washington Race Equality Group Urged

By Jack Eisen
Staff Reporter

Formation of a nine-member District Commissioners Council on Human Relations to "promote harmonious relations and equality of opportunity" in Washington was recommended yesterday by the Citizens' Advisory Council.

The new organization would advise the Commissioners on matters of inter-group and inter-racial relations in three

Human Relations

The Board of Commissioners seems to be moving forward constructively toward establishment of a Council on Human Relations. The community has every reason to encourage their interest in this project, recommended to them some months ago by a study group appointed by Commissioner McLaughlin.

As approved by the Citizens' Advisory Council, the Human Relations group would have nine members—instead of the five originally recommended—and would, "when funds are available," have a paid professional staff. The enlargement seems desirable, and the paid professional staff seems imperative; without an executive director, trained and experienced in dealing with racial relations, the agency would be without direction or dynamism. The Citizens' Council was wise, too, we think, in urging that the human relations body be free to advise the Commissioners on its own initiative; this is the only way to give it clear responsibility. But the Citizens' Council erred, we think, in recommending that the reports of the human relations body should go to the Commissioners rather than directly to the public.

The need for a Council which will concern itself with reducing friction between the races and discouraging discrimination in economic opportunities and in the enjoyment of community facilities was made evident last fall when the NAACP charges of police brutality disclosed an almost complete lack of communication between the white and colored communities in Washington. A Human Relations Council, working to promote mutual understanding, can do much to restore interracial communication as the indispensable foundation of such understanding.

Human Affairs Council Set Up By D.C. Heads

7-Member Group To Promote Fair Hiring Practices

By Wes Barthelmes
Staff Reporter

The District Commissioners yesterday set up a 7-member "Council on Human Relations" designed to promote "equality of opportunity" in public and private employment.

After months of study by a special drafting committee, the Commissioners' order assigns the Council a three-fold purpose to "promote, foster and encourage":

- The "full and impartial application and observance" of the Commissioners' policy against racial discrimination in employment within the District Government and in the use of District-owned facilities.
- The "full and impartial application and observance of fair employment practices" by persons holding District government contracts.
- Subject to the "approval of persons or corporations concerned, the observance and practice of good human relations among the residents of the community and the granting of equal opportunity for employment by persons outside of Government."

Called "Forward Step"

Robert E. McLaughlin, President of the Board of Commissioners, said establishment of the Council "is a forward step. Most large cities have felt they have had to do something along these lines in order to deal intelligently with the problem of discrimination."

McLaughlin said he hoped to have members appointed to the Council in about two weeks.

Sterling Tucker, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League, commented, "With strong and actively functioning Council members and adequate staff services, the Council could be valuable."

The Urban League, which seeks to obtain equal job opportunities for Negroes, was a prime mover in efforts to have the Council established. Tucker, himself, was one of four on the Council's charter-drafting committee, headed by District Personnel Officer Henry F. Hubbard.

Advisory Power Only

As an official arm of the District Government, the Council has only advisory powers. New Jersey and New York have official state agencies empowered to hold hearings, issue subpenas and orders against racial discrimination in employment.

Efforts were made here to persuade the Commissioners either to drop the idea of a Council or establish a group with stronger powers.

The Council here is given the authority to recommend "means of assuring and maintaining equality of opportunity for employment and advancement" in the District Government and to serve as an advisory group in community matters when requested by the Commissioners.

When requested by the Commissioners the Council could review specific complaints of discrimination in District Government employment practices.

The Council's reports and recommendations, under the order, shall be furnished only to the Commissioners. The local Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recommended the Council be empowered to make public directly reports and recommendations.

However, individual Council members are specifically not prohibited from speaking publicly on Council matters.

Humphrey Raps Racial Smokescreen Tactics

By JOHN A. GILES
Staff Writer

Senator Humphrey declared yesterday that, in "this domestic cold war of ours in the racial relations field," both sides are beclouding the issue under competing smokescreens of conspiracy.

The Minnesota Democrat added that "we are increasingly getting little more than propaganda and counter-propaganda and the opportunity for persuasion, indeed the necessity for persuasion, is lost in the meantime."

The Senator spoke at a Law Day luncheon of the Georgetown University Law Center, which cited Federal Judge Ronald N. Davies of North Dakota for "his courageous decisions and distinctions they have brought" to the center.

Duties Cause Absence

Judge Davies, who handed down the historic decisions in the Little Rock school desegregation case, was named the center's outstanding alumnus of the year.

The judge was unable to attend because of court duties, and Federal District Judge John J. Sirica accepted the citation in his behalf. The center also honored the late Frank Nash, former Assistant Defense Secretary. His brother, James P. Nash, accepted the plaque.

The event climaxed the District observance of the first annual Law Day, an idea conceived by Washington attorney Charles S. Rhyne, president of the American Bar Association.

Senator Humphrey said the White Citizens Councils, "who are shouting most loudly and most extravagantly, are always crying 'conspiracy.'

"But there is an equal danger on the other side," he continued. "In the midst of their understandable grievances and frustrations, many self-appointed 'liberal' spokesmen have, at times, blanketed all Southern opposition to desegregation as a conspiracy against the Constitution and against fundamental human rights—equally ignoring on their side the varying degrees of opposition, of understanding and of possible co-operation which still exist.

Law Factor "Forgotten"

"At times this almost seems to be a mutual determination to solidify differences, to freeze antagonisms and to set up barricades against those compromises upon which progress usually depends," he said.

"Somewhere the process of law and respect for the process of persuasion on which our law fundamentally depends are forgotten."

Referring to Virginia's "massive resistance" program against school desegration, the Senator said, "the people who talk this way are simply reducing the whole argument to a battle fundamentally hostile to the legal process.

"The end result is bayonets in Little Rock or bombings in Jacksonville," he added.

He said it was not enough for President Eisenhower to say merely that the Supreme Court's desegration decision is "the law of the land and that is that."

"The ultimate basis for the support of any law is the people's belief that it is right and it is here where leadership is required—not watchful waiting."

Purposes Outlined

Mr. Rhyne said the purposes of Law Day was to (1) show the world that this country has "something more than what was trotted out" in Moscow's May Day parade; (2) to recapture respect for the law (3) and "build a solid foundation for law as a mechanism to solve disputes among nations."

The latter point was the theme of another principal speaker in the observance here. Attorney General William P. Rogers expressed the belief that nations would finally realize that the only enduring way to settle their disputes is through law and mediation, not violence and war.

Chief Justice Warren, who attended the observance where Mr. Rogers spoke, called on every American to "read the Bill of Rights and rededicate himself to its preservation."

ENOC P. WATERS, JR.

Adventures In Race Relations

NOT THE FIRST FIRED

Life is far different from the days many years ago when an employer simply laid off some workers when orders declined and business soured.

Today, he has to sit in conference with his accountant, his personnel manager, his production manager and unions representatives before he can lay off a soul, and while he's having all these conferences his overloaded payroll is still running him further into the red.

Before he can start cutting back, he has to find out from his production manager just who and how many workers to lay off. He has to check with his personnel manager on the seniority of the employes and then confer with his accountant to see whether he can afford to pay the severance pay and other benefits incidental to the termination of a worker's services.

But the other day we were made conscious of still another consideration an employer must consider when planning a cutback. For the sake of public relations which is very important, he must also take into consideration the race of the employes.

A young women who is the only Negro employed in the Chicago offices of a national concern was transferred to another department.

She was unhappy because she had had a very pleasant relationship for two years with the women with whom she worked. Some had been there 20 years. The youngest of them from the point of service had been there four or five years.

Not wishing to complain until she had tried out the new situation, the Negro girl dutifully began working in the new department. Everyone there was as pleasant as were the women where she used to work. She was satisfied.

But two weeks later, she received a notice transferring her back to her old job. This really disturbed her. She thought she was being tried out for a higher paying job and had failed, so she went to see the personnel manager.

"Think nothing of it," he told her, "we just transfer the girls about from time to time to broaden their experience." She knew this wasn't true of most of the other women, but she accepted his explanation and went back to her old job.

She was surprise to learn that three of her old co-workers had been laid off during her absence, but she thought nothing of it.

Then one day in the drug store, she met a young man in the personnel department "You're certainly lucky," he told her.

"Why so?" she asked.

Well, they laid off some girls, but they wanted to keep you because you're colored. That's why they transferred you while they laid off those other girls."

Race Problem Is Seen As Nationwide

NEW YORK (AP)— A race relations report expressed concern yesterday about silence of Southern moderates after the Supreme Court's 1954 integration ruling.

The report was on a conference called "race relations and the law." It was attended by both Southern and Northern leaders, Negroes and whites, at Arden House in Harriman, N. Y., Jan. 17-19.

The report said conference participants generally agreed that "The recent tragic events in Little Rock" must not reoccur if the nation is to avoid further damage, "to its life based upon liberty under the law."

The conferees recognized that the problems of race relations are nationwide, differing in character from region to region and community to community, the report said.

Rev. King tells 'why' of race relations in U.S.

CHICAGO (ANP) — The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., 29-year old Baptist leader of the 1956 Montgomery bus boycott told an audience attending the first of two Mars lectures in Northwestern University's Technological Institute auditorium last week, the "why" of the present crisis in race relations in the South.

He said it was not so much the resistance of white Southerners to integration as it is the revaluation by colored people.

"There would be no crisis in race relations," he said, "if the colored man continued to think of himself in inferior terms and patiently accepted injustice and exploitation.

"BUT IT IS at this point that the change came."

He recounted a number of factors which led colored people to take another and different look at themselves, among them being their movement to urban industrial centers, rising economic conditions, and eradication of illiteracy.

"This new self-respect and dignity have undermined the South's negative peace, which was based on the colored man's servitude." he said.

He added that no "normal" person would commit the acts of violence against colored people which have occurred in the South since the 1954 Supreme Court decision desegregating schools.

KEAN HAILS G. O. P. ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Says Northern Democrats 'Play Ball' With South in Blocking Action

By MURRAY ILLSON

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J. Oct. 16— Representative Robert W. Kean, Republican candidate for Senator, charged tonight that there was collusion between Northern and Southern Democrats on the civil rights issue.

Mr. Kean told a Republican County Committee rally here that Northern Democrats in Congress apparently "play ball" with their Southern colleagues on civil rights matters "in order to prevent a third party move."

Mr. Kean cited a recent statement made by Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama. It quoted Senator Sparkman as having said that "it is from Northern and Western Democrats in Congress that the South has received the most help and sympathy, even in racial disputes."

Representative Kean quoted Senator Sparkman further as having urged Alabama "to stay with the Democratic party" because the South repeatedly "has had the help of Democrats elsewhere in killing proposed legislation that would be harmful to the South."

Backs Human Rights

Mr. Kean said this was "positive proof of our Republican party's claim that those sincerely interested in the cause of human rights ought to elect Republicans to Congress."

Representative Kean's appearance at the rally was a highlight of a strenuous day of personal appearances, handshaking and speeches.

He announced that four New Jersey institutions had received Federal grants totaling $726,434 to aid in the building and equipping of additional health research facilities. The information, he said, came to him from Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

The institutions and the amounts they will receive are: Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry, $147,355; Princeton University, $570,000; Rutgers University, $4,079 and the South Jersey Medical Research Foundation of Camden, $5,000.

People Of North Agree With South

In Accord With Race Stand, Asserts Eastland

BILOXI, Miss., Oct. 27.—(AP) — Senator James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.) said Monday most people of the North agree with the South in its race relations stand.

Senator Eastland urged the South to "lay our case before the American people . . . to continue our drive to push public sentiment in our favor as it is running at this time."

A top spokesman for the South and chairman oft the special Senate committee investigating communism, Eastland addressed a meeting of the Mississippi Poultry Improvement Association.

"We are engaged in a fight that will determine our system of Government and that will determine whether our culture and racial identity will continue to exist," he said.

The issue is not just racial, he said, but is whether the nation will fight an effort to destroy the United States' system of government. This he blamed on communist infiltration into many phases of American life and successful promotion of domestic discord.

"The thing that I think is going to win for us—and sentiment in this country is strictly for the South—is the wild decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States," he said.

Defeat of All Intolerance Viewed Possible

Racial and religious bias can be defeated "as effectively as we licked polio," Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, told the Philadelphia chapter here yesterday.

"Anti-Semitism is an illness," he said, "in which the patient suffers emotional distress. Anti-Catholicism is a mental disease. Anti-Protestantism and other fanaticisms are signs of sickness. All these will lend themselves to diagnosis, therapy and immunization."

Introduced by Albert M. Greenfield, Clinchy said that understanding of the causes of hostile minds can lead to effective cures for overaggressiveness displayed in prejudice. Work along this line is being accomplished at the A. M. Greenfield Center of Human Relations at the University of Pennsylvania, he said.

Clinchy is leaving his post with the NCCJ on Oct. 1 to become associated with the World Brotherhood movement.

William F. Kelly, who presided, and Greenfield called for a large turnout at the Philadelphia group's hundred-dollar-a-plate dinner Oct. 23, at which Albert J. Nesbitt, Philadelphia civic leader and business man, will be honored.

Race Relations In The United States, 1957

39 General
Ga. Black Dispatch Okla City Okla 1-3-58

By ROY WILKINS

Three major developments on the race relations front in 1957 were of such significance as to overshadow all other events of the year in the continuing struggle to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation. They were (1) the enactment of the Civil Rights law, the first such statute to be passed by Congress in 82 years; (2) the use of United States troops to sustain a federal court decree ordering the admission of nine Negro children to the previously all-white Central high school of Little Rock, Ark.; and (3) the enactment of a New York City ordinance banning racial and religious discrimination in private housing, the first measure of that kind ever enacted into law in any American community.

There were, of course, other happenings during the year which had important bearings on the course of race relations throughout the country. Some of these were positive, contributing to the realization of the American goal of equal opportunity; others were negative, feeding the flames of racial strife.

However, the advances made in 1957 were encouraging. The Civil Rights Act empowered the federal government to intervene to protect the right to vote and set up machinery for the execution of this power. In addition, the law established a bi-partisan Civil Rights Commission charged with the responsibility of investigating violations of the right to vote and of other civil rights.

When he sent troops into Little Rock to uphold a federal court order, President Eisenhower served notice that the Executive Branch of the government is prepared to sustain the federal judiciary in its desegregation orders. This was the administration's reply to the southern doctrine of interposition which, if acceded to, would have meant anarchy. While the need for such action was widely regretted, there was general recognition that the President had been goaded into taking the only stand he could by the intransigence of Gov. Orval Faubus. The governor had placed troops of the Arkansas National Guard at Central high school to keep the Negro students out in defiance of the court order.

Gains Made in Housing

Housing has long been the most pressing problem confronting Negro citizens in urban centers. The limitation on the Negro's living space has sometimes been more severe in the North than in the South. This denial of freedom of residence has fostered de facto segregation in public schools and in other public facilities, even in states in which such segregation is legally banned. Accordingly, the New York City ordinance against discrimination in private housing is a measure of vital importance to every community in which a large number of Negroes reside.

Earlier legislation in New York and elsewhere had outlawed discrimination in publicly-aided housing. This has been helpful but it left the owners of the vast majority of dwellings free to refuse to sell or to rent to persons because of their race, religion or national origin. The new law in New York City was designed to meet this problem.

Other important developments on the positive side include the successful Prayer Pilgrimage which brought some 27,000 persons to Washington on May 17 in a demonstration of unity in behalf of civil rights; the continuing desegregation of the schools which added another 50,000 to the 300,000 Negro school children who were already attending classes in desegregated school systems; the mass refusal of Negro citizens in Tuskegee, Alabama, to purchase consumer goods of local merchants after city officials had redrawn the city lines to exclude all but ten of the city's 400 registered Negro voters.

Likewise of great significance was the declaration of 74 Protestant clergymen in Atlanta calling for compliance with the law, preservation of the public schools, freedom of speech and the reopening of communications between the races. This action by the city's leading clergymen indicated the re-emergence of the long silent voice of moderation in the South. On the political front a similar expression of moderation may be found in the municipal election in Little Rock on Nov. 6. In that election only one of the seven pro-segregation candidates was elected to the city's new board of directors although the maintenance of segregation was made the No. 1 issue in the campaign. Six "moderates" were elected.

Pass Anti-NAACP Laws

On the debit side, persecution of the NAACP as an organization was continued through the passage of new laws in Arkansas and Texas to force it to disclose the names and addresses of its members. However, the Texas law passed by only one vote and early in the year the legislatures of both Florida and North Carolina refused to pass such laws.

Also on the debit side, certain Southern states, notably Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, have announced their intention to adopt more restrictive tests for prospective voters so as to circumvent the new Civil Rights law and prevent the registration of Negro citizens. In contrast, Negro citizens appear to be experiencing no more than the usual difficulties in the South Carolina state-wide re-registration campaign now in progress.

A state of tention is kept in being throughout the Deep South states by continuing pronouncements by important political and public personages counseling defiance of the Federal judiciary, the White House, and all dissenters from the segregation doctrine. Threats and violence are thus encouraged, with both whites and Negroes as targets. A bomb was exploded at the home of a white South Carolina woman of an old and respected family simply because she wrote an article mildly advocating a moderate approach to the issue.

Despite these and other manifestations of resistance, the new year is certain to see more changes in the old order. The hard core will probably remain for some time, but both its area and influence are being reduced. The inescapable fact is that the New South will never be able to realize its potential if nine millions of its citizens are held in segregated second-class citizenship. The other inescapable fact is that at this stage in world history the United States cannot afford to perpetuate second-class citizenship based upon color.

New Attitudes And Laws In North May Ease The South's Situation

Atlanta Constitution Charleston S.C.
Sat 2-8-58
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General

Behind the harsh statistics of rape and brutality in the "difficult" schools of New York City there may be already emerging the pattern in which the nation will finally adjust Negro - white relations.

The troubles in the nation's largest city, which stem directly from the changing racial character of the population, have served to give the social aspect of segregation a new meaning in the North, and there is the beginning of a changed public attitude.

Almost four years ago, when the Supreme Court rendered its decision on the segregation cases, there was only one important Northern attitude: the court was right in striking down separation of the races in public education. Today there is another attitude developing. Indicative of the change is the statement of Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, in a lead article in the January Atlantic Monthly.

Mrs. Meyer, an ardent integrationist and wife of the strongly pro-integration Washington Post and Times Herald owner, urged that Negro leaders go slow in integrating the schools. "I believe," she said, "that the Negro leaders who are pressing for immediate and radical desegregation are too unaware of its effects upon the schools and of the tensions to which it exposes the Negro child."

If the Negro leaders are unaware, the white population of big Northern cities is not unaware. The flight to the suburbs, which is the North deintegrating with all deliberate speed, is continuing.

The action of the Brooklyn Grand Jury is a major sign of a population aroused over violence. And while the New York City newspapers may censor all reference to race out of their news

stories, the people of the five boroughs well understand where the racial trouble spots are located. As the "liberal" New York Post said recently, "a Harlem address or a Puerto Rican name gives sufficient identification."

The South has had troubles in recent years, and the Northern press has gone to astonishing lengths to exploit these troubles—even to aggravate them. Today the North is beginning to have grave racial troubles. The Southern press is beginning to give coverage in depth to these conflicts.

The News and Courier, for instance, in cooperation with The Nashville Banner, recently assigned Frank Van Der Linden, a veteran reporter, to cover a hearing in New York City. There will be additional coverage of Northern troubles by Southern newspapers. The object is not exploitation or aggravation, however. The real object is a way out of a tragic situation. The Southern press can help spread the facts on the record.

The Southern press can help point out the contradictions in the handling of the race problem.

While the NAACP and other "liberal" groups oppose pupil assignment laws in Southern states, New York's "liberal" mayor, with wide support, proposes the assignment of pupils, a large majority of whom are Negroes, to special schools far from their home neighborhoods. Won't such students feel inferior because of such assignments? Isn't the plan, as two federal district judges in the South said of pupil assignment plans in Virginia and Louisiana, "unconstitutional on its face?"

And while the NAACP in New York City urges transfers from school to school on the basis of race—to achieve more integration, the NAACP in the South opposes the use of transfers that school boards say will make possible effective schooling.

As the maze of contradictions in the integrationist case and the tragic results of forced mixing become apparent to a broad segment of the North's population, and especially as small Northern communities and Northern rural areas realize what is happening in the big cities, the pressure on the South may ease.

The working out of an enormous problem, involving legal pressure, political action and a war of words, will require much time. But the situation today appears considerably brighter than it did on May 17, 1954.

South's Position Is Stated In Ad

Louisiana Legislators Make Statement In New York Paper

A statement on "The Position of the South on Race Relations" has been published as a full page advertisement in the Feb. 17 editions of the New York Herald Tribune.

Addressed to "The People of New York City," the statement is by the Joint Legislative Committee, State of Louisiana, of which State Sen. W. M. Rainach, Homer, La., is chairman.

The introductory says: "Recent tragic events in the integrated schools of Washington, D. C., Kansas City, Little Rock, and your own New York City, suggest that an accurate presentation of the views of Southern people on the race question might receive sympathetic consideration in the North and might even contribute to the solution of a problem in which we are now all concerned."

Full text of the statement follows:

A PROBLEM UNIQUE WITHIN OUR NATION

Here in the United States, we are witnessing an unprecedented attempt by certain white and Negro leaders to force the Negro people of our country to abandon their own culture and mores, lose themselves physically and culturally within other races, and commit racial suicide.

Meanwhile, outside of the United States, every dynamic racial group in the world pridefully promotes its own culture. In view of their examples, should we not look twice before we leap?

In looking, we do not propose here to review the influences behind the "integration" movement. (For detailed analysis of a major influence we recommend that you review "Subversion in Racial Unrest," a documented study recently released by this Committee). Rather, let us here consider the logic of the movement and its ultimate effect on a country that we all love and cherish.

THE AMERICAN MAJORITY: A BLEND OF HOMOGENEOUS PEOPLES

You may ask: Doesn't this great country of ours represent a melting pot of different races? From a scientific standpoint, the answer is an unequivocal—NO!

The vast majority of this nation represents a blending of like peoples of common European ancestry, rather than a mixing of divergent races. But the energy and vitality which made America a great nation arose neither from racial self-idolatry nor racial suicide — it was an outgrowth of a passionate love of individual liberty, balanced by a sense of justice and individual responsibility which makes this liberty possible. On such a foundation, a new nation was created, capable of winning and retaining the love and loyalty of peoples of different races, different cultures and different religions.

WHAT ABOUT THE AMERICAN NEGRO?

We in the South think of our colored friends as Negro Americans, rather than as American Negroes. The normally cordial relationships between Southern white and colored people are regulated by a set of conventions or customs, the product of years of experiment and experience in adjusting to a bi-racial society.

RACIAL PATTERNS—A COMMUNITY MATTER

These customs vary widely from state to state and indeed from community to community. Until May 17, 1954 each community in the South was a laboratory in which many of these customs were being constantly examined and revised to meet changing conditions. Each community adapted itself to the problems which confronted it.

It is significant that all of the communities in the South and, indeed, many of the communities in the North, agreed that separation of the races in the fields of elementary and secondary education was essential.

THE SOLUTION NORTH AND SOUTH

This method of adjustment, which has been loosely referred to as "Segregation", enabled both the Negro and white people in the South to overcome the devastating effects of the War Between the States and pile up a record of progress second to none in history.

We believe it will, in practice, enable our Northern friends to adjust themselves to the more than one-half of the Negroes in this country who will live in the North by 1980.

A DANGEROUS PARALLEL

Now we are told that this is all wrong — that each community must conform to one unvarying racial pattern — complete integration — prescribed and enforced by a central government authority. But, the disastrous results of this policy are causing Americans to ask themselves: Is forced racial integration the answer?

At one time the belief was prevalent that all must attend the same church to prosper in the next world, as well as in this one. Many futile attempts of powerful groups in Europe to force their religious views on others only succeeded in dividing the continent into hostile camps. Ghastly wars and senseless massacres occurred in the conflicts over the rights of mankind to individuality, this time in the field of religion.

Today peoples of different religions may attend different churches without "degradation or "psychological injury" to their personalities. Indeed, no one questions the right of a great religion to prohibit non-members from participating in certain of its rituals or partaking of its sacraments. "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other!"

THE BEACON OF THE FUTURE

The trend to differentiation, racial and religious, represents a natural law, as well as a basic human right. Any attempt to force a rigid conformity in such matters of human relations must inevitably result in a repetition of the deadly European pattern of religious conflict.

Upon the establishment of workable race relations hinges the very fate of our great country. In the Talmud is a saying to the effect that time may, in some situations, resolve problems which cannot be solved by human intelligence at the moment. Now is the hour for Americans of all races to heed the wisdom of this counsel.

'HARD CORE' IS CITED IN SETBACK ON BIAS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 26—Workers for desegregation in education should not be "dismayed" by recent setbacks, a church leader in the field of race relations said here today.

Dr. Herman H. Long of Nashville, Tenn., declared in a statement issued during the biennial meeting of the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches of the United States that recent events must be viewed in larger perspective.

Hard core resistance, he said, "may be viewed as the last and desperate efforts of political leaders to hold the remaining vestiges of an old and decaying social system."

Dr. Long is director of the Race Relations Department, Division of Home Missions, Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Fred Hoskins of New York told the 2,000 delegates and visitors that the United Church of Christ was "a pearl ready for polishing and setting."

This is the first anniversary of the formation of the United Church through union of the Congregational Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Writer calls for ending of discrimination

VALPARAISO, Ind. — "I we want really to play a role for the advancement of human progress as leader of the free world, it certainly behooves us to set our house in order and cease practicing racial discrimination."

So said Dr. Louis P. Lochner, 1936 Pulitzer-Prize-winning foreign correspondent, to the ninth annual Lutheran Human Relations Institute at Valparaiso University.

Dr. Lochner recently toured the world with a United Nations survey team. He asked if it were not better to have the 76,000,000 up-and-coming Africans "as our friends rather than as potential enemies?"

He said that out of self interest, discrimination should be ended against people whose skin "God in his wisdom has made a different color." Some day "we may need them more than they now need us," he

DIXIE NEGROES FORM TO PROMOTE HARMONY

Group Hopes To Ease Crisis Through Discussion

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31. —(UP)—Negro leaders from four Southern states met here Friday to find a solution to the "worst" American race relations in history.

The group decided to establish an organization to operate throughout the South for the purpose of re-establishing the lines of communication between the races.

A. J. Israel, spokesman for the group and a member of the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Society, said:

"We believe America's racial problems can be eased through creating a more favorable atmosphere than is presently in evidence. One of the main goals of the group is to encourage leaders of both races in the South, regardless of their views, to come together in the faith that the present crisis can be solved through conference."

Israel refused to report how many Negroes attended the meeting. He said "Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana were represented and that's that."

He said the group voted to hold another meeting at Birmingham Feb. 21-22. Samuel H. Moore, a retired funeral director, was appointed head of the planning committee for the meeting. Quentin King of Alcorn, Miss., was named temporary public relations chairman and Israel was selected temporary finance chairman.

Rev. U. J. Fields of Montgomery, president of the Restoration and Amelioration Society, presided at Friday's meeting.

Civil Rights, Troops To Little Rock, New York Housing Bill

RACE PROGRESS

Greater Advances Indicated

Federal Courts Back Negroes' Hope For Constitutional Rights

BY ROY WILKINS

NEW YORK. — Three major developments on the race relations front in 1957 were of such significance as to overshadow all other events of the year in the continuing struggle to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation. They were (1) the enactment of the Civil Rights law, the first such statute to be passed by Congress in 82 years; (2) the use of United States troops to sustain a federal court decree ordering the admission of nine Negro children to the previously all-white Central High School of Little Rock, Ark.; and (3) the enactment of a New York City ordinance banning racial and religious discrimination in private housing, the first measure of that kind ever enacted into law in any American community.

There were, of course, other happenings during the year which had important bearings on the course of race relations throughout the country. Some of these were positive, contributing to the realization of the American goal of equal opportunity; others were negative, feeding the flames of racial strife.

However, the advances made in 1957 were encouraging. The Civil Rights Act empowered the federal government to intervene to protect the right to vote and set up machinery for the execution of this power. In addition, the law established a bipartisan Civil Rights Commission charged with the responsibility of investigating violations of the right to vote and of other civil rights.

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Face Progress—

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Despite these and other manifestations of resistance, the new year is certain to see more changes in the old order. The hard core will probably remain for some time, but both its area and influenc are being reduced. The inescapable fact is that the New South will never be able to realize its potential if nine millions of its citizens are held in segregated second-class citizenship. The other inescapable fact is that at this stage in world history the United States cannot afford to perpetuate second-class citizenship based upon color.

They Say It's Getting Worse

Some folks are saying that the condition of race relations is getting worse all the time. This is especially the line of the rabid and die-hard segregationists. It is a familiar method used in trying to persuade Northern whites and Southern Negroes that the Supreme Court's decision and all efforts at desegregation and integration are doing more harm than good.

But the facts of life, even in the deep South, do not bear out these evil forebodings. One such fact is a recent poll of the students at the Emory University School of Theology in Atlanta, Georgia. This is right in the front yard of Governor Marvin Griffin and Senator Herman Talmadge. Here is what an Associated Press story about this poll said:

"More than three-fourths of the students in the Emory University School of Theology favor admission of Negroes to the school." This all-white student body could not give more convincing evidence that democracy and Christianity are making headway against the Talmadges and the Griffins.

The Associated Press also said that this percentage favoring the admission of Negroes "was a slightly higher per cent than has been indicated by similar polls during the past five years." But even more significant was this statement: "A majority, 59.9 per cent, also indicated they would be willing to have a Negro as a dormitory roommate."

It may be that the Ku Klux Klan and the segregationists are making more noise all the time, but there is growing evidence that deep in their hearts the people agree less and less with these un-Christian elements.

ENOC P. WATERS, JR.

Adventures In Race Relations

THE 'INTEGRATED' NEGRO

At the pole opposite the super-sensitive Negro is the "integrated" Negro.

The super-sensitive Negro, for those not familiar with him, is one who translates every personal experience in terms of race.

Whatever he is denied, he explains as race prejudice regardless of whatever other obvious reasons might exist. The shortcomings he has, he traces in some devious way to race prejudice.

Situations which to others have no racial complexion are full of hidden racial implications to him. He yells race prejudice so often and so loud that eventually his cries go unheeded even by those concerned about such problems.

But in spite of his thin skin, he frequently serves a useful purpose. Certainly nothing can be done, or no decision made in his presence without all the racial aspects being considered.

Now this thin skinned gentleman's antithisis is the new "integrated" Negro, one so liberated from considerations of race that he doesn't recognize jim crow when he sees it.

He is the one who always says "now let's don't jump to conclusions. Let's look at this thing objectively. Let's give some consideration to the white man's point of view, after all. . ."

Usually he's northern born, educated in Northern integrated schools where he vows "I didn't know I was colored."

He holds a prestige position with some huge corporation which he is convinced hired him on merit alone.

Even though he may have a title like "minority advisor" or "special sales representative" he would have you believe race is no consideration in his job.

He may concede in the face of overwhelming evidence that his assignment includes contacting Negroes, or the Negro press or Negro schools or Negro churches, "But," he always insists "that is just a small area of my operations. Why just the other day I had lunch with Mr. Moneybags of Moneybags and Moneybags, you know, the big Wall street firm. . ."

Instances of racial prejudice brought to his attention are usually brushed off with the remark that "I think you're a little too sensitive. Now you take me, why I. . ."

He tries to convince you that he lives on a plane where race is not a factor.

"Truthfully," he lies knitting his brows, "I can say that I don't recall having encountered racial prejudice. Most of my friends are white, and my daughter, ha ha, she gave a party the other day and I was surprised at what few Negroes she knows."

He leans so far backward in an effort to be "fair and unbiased" that he fails to take advantage of opportunities presented him to correct some of the abuses that exist or render his race and the people at large a service.

Pope Pius Gets Carver Gold Award

VATICAN CITY.— (INS) —Pope Pius XII received the George Washington Carver Memorial Institute's Gold Medal award Saturday for his "outstanding contribution to the betterment of race relations and human welfare."

Acting on behalf of the Institute, James D. Zellerbach, U. S. ambassador to Italy, presented the award to the Pontiff during a private 15 minute audience.

Thanking the envoy and the Institute, Pope Pius expressed "prayerful good wishes" that the Institute's goals of racial and human betterment will be attained.

Zellerbach, expressing his personal gladness at being asked to make the award; and the Pope chatted cordially in English during the audience in the Little Vatican City Throne Room reserved for distinguished visitors.

Dr. William P. Tolley, chancellor of Syracuse university, headed the committee which voted to give the award for 1957 to the Pontiff. Last year the gold medal went to President Eisenhower and the 1955 award was presented to Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York.

Race Policy Defended By Mayor

Mayor Hartsfield told the annual meeting of the Central Atlanta Improvement Assn. Thursday that Atlanta takes its racial policy directly from the motto which adorns the state flag—"Wisdom, Justice and Moderation."

Although the mayor did not call names, his defense of the city's official attitude was construed to be an answer to criticism by Gov. Griffin and gubernatorial candidate Roger Lawson. The governor attacked moderates in his State of the State address, blaming them for school integration.

LAWSON'S CHARGE

Lawson has said the head of Atlanta's government "is weak on the subject of segregation."

Hartsfield at first said his remarks were off the record. He later relented and released most of them for publication.

"We must keep peace," he said. "I will fight to keep our city from becoming another Little Rock. You and other citizens suffer and pay the bill when hotheads throw dynamite.

DIFFERENT FORUM

"I realize that the state politicians must stand before a different forum, but I only wish they would be as charitable to us as we are to them."

The great seal of Georgia, which is the portion of the flag Hartsfield alluded to, was adopted at the constitutional convention held in 1787, according to records in the office of Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson Jr.

Hartsfield told association members eventually the city must get some type of payroll or sales tax to supplement the real estate tax. He said another possiblity would be a tax on users of Atlanta streets.

Human Relations Understanding Said U. S. Primary Need

"The nation's primary need is understanding of human relations," according to Dr. William B. Silverman, one of three speakers who called for a spiritual and moral rebirth Monday.

Dr. Silverman, of Nashville, Tenn., Dr. John J. O'Connor, professor of history at Georgetown University in Washington, and Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy, professor of sociology at Guildord College in North Carolina, addressed a human relations institute of the Atlanta Conference of Christians and Jews.

Dr. Silverman said the United States needs "guided men and women instead of guided missiles." Dr. O'Connor listed soaring populations and technical progress as two problems of the changing world.

"People are becoming increasingly fearful because they do not understand changes which have caused new patterns in living," Dr. Lovejoy said.

Resolution Aimed At Bi-Racial Farm Adopted By House

The House judiciary committee Wednesday adopted a double-barrel resolution aimed at prohibiting the operation of such communities as Koinonia, the Sumter County biracial farm colony.

The resolution urges the House to study and draft laws prohibiting such cooperative activities on the grounds they "encourage riots, tumults, unlawful assemblies and . . . engender hate . . . defraud other persons out of money . . . gifts and donations . . ."

The second part of the resolution requests the committee to study and make recommendations on laws prohibiting and penalizing peonage or any form of involuntary servitude.

Although the state constitution prohibits peonage, "there are no criminal penalties for the same in this state and the laws of other forms of involuntary servitude are incomplete," according to committee members.

This resolution, which did not specifically mention Koinonia, is a substitute for a proposal made by Rep. Jack Murr of Sumter calling for an investigation of the Georgia biracial farm colony.

Koinonia Farm now must sell by mail; order its products

AMERICUS, Ga. — Now that a local boycott, bombings and other violences have ruined the roadside market operated by interracial Koinonia Farm, the community has been pushed into the mail order business.

Do the farm a good turn and at the same time, yourself a favor by ordering some pecans and peanuts.

Pecan halves sell for $1.50 a pound in boxes of 2, 4, 8, or 24 one-pound cellophane bags; pecan pieces sell for $1.35 a pound; sprinkles for cooking sell for $1.20 a pound.

Order or write for complete price list from Koinonia Farm, Americus, Ga.

Relations Workshop Set For Wednesday

The Atlanta Council of Human Relations, in cooperation with the Georgia Council, will sponsor a leadership workshop in human relations Wednesday, April 9, at the All Saints Episcopal Church, 634 W. Peachtree Street.

Following registration at 10 a. m., the opening session begins at 10:30 a. m. and the afternoon sessions begins at 1:30 p. m.

The workshop, designed to bring together persons interested in human relations, will be attended by experts who will lead small discussion groups.

The Rev. Edward Cahill, chairman of the Atlanta Council, will preside over the morning session. Afternoon workshop leaders will be Art Levin, Paul Rilling and Mrs. Walter Paschal. Dr. E. C. Peters will preside.

Marion Wright, prominent South Carolina lawyer and former president of the Southern Regional Council, wil speak on "Human Relations in the Space Age" during a public meeting at 8 p. m. at the Life of Georgia Auditorium.

Fred Routh will give a summary and Dr. B. R. Brazeal will preside

Dr. Walter Cowart New Head Of Ga. Human Relations Council

Dr. Walter Cleveland Cowart, retired member of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, has been named executive director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, announced by Dr. E. C. Peters, Council Chairman.

Dr. Cowart succeeds Dr. Guy H Wells, former president of Georgia State College for Women, in the Council post. Dr. Wells is resigning to pursue special studies and to plan a prospective trip around the world.

Dr. Cowart, who will assume his new duties August 1 of this year, is a native of Alabama, where he received his public school education. He received his bachelor of arts degree from Birmingham Southern, his bachelor of divinity at Yale Divinity School, and his doctor of divinity at Birmingham Southern in 1940. Dr. Cowart also holds a master of arts degree from Columbia University in New York and has attended the Vanderbilt School of Religion and the University of Chicago Divinity School.

Besides serving various Methodist churches in Georgia and Alabama, Dr. Cowart has traveled extensively abroad in his church work. He was overseas more than a year while serving as a chaplain in the U. S Army from 1917 to 1919 and has served churches in Brussels and Puerto Rico. Dr. Cowart also served as minister to the Methodist Church in Mexico, Missouri. He is the author of numerous articles appearing in religious journals.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations is a council of Georgians dedicated to strengthening democracy and extending human understanding among all persons in the state. It has a heritage dating back to 1919.

Koinonia head Knoxville speaker

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Clarence Jordan of Koinonia [illegible] will be speaker at Knoxville College, Feb. 23, at 5 p.m., Macmillan Chapel.

Immediately following the [illegible] reception and [illegible] discussion will be held [illegible] Canteen-Recreation Cen-

Dr. Jordan was born in Talbot Co., Ga. He attended Talbot County School. He earned a B.S. degree in 1933 from the Agriculture School, University of Georgia.

THAT YEAR also he attended the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Ky.; in 1936 he received his M.A. and 1939 his Ph.D. from that institution.

As a fellow at the seminary, he taught New Testament at Simmons, a school for colored people in Louisville. He served as superintendent of missions for the Long Run Association of Baptist until 1942.

In November of 1942, Dr. Jordan and Martin England purchased 400 acres of eroded Georgia farm land eight miles southwest of Americus, Ga. They moved their families there and proceeded to incorporate as Koinonia Farm.

Biracial Farm Probe Is Asked By Rep. Murr

A legislative investigation of the controversial Koinonia Farm, near Americus, was proposed Monday by Rep. Jack Murr of Sumter County.

A resolution by Murr to create a committee of five House members to make the investigation was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. The biracial farm was established by Norman Long as a communal project with residents purportedly all sharing alike.

But Murr charged in his resolution that the organization incorporated in Kentucky "in truth and fact" is being conducted as a commercial enterprise for

Asks church to root out segregation

BOSTON— In a dramatic statement, the Rev. Clarence Jordan, founder of the interracial community at Americus, Ga., called upon Congregationalists in particular and the Protestant church in general to "root out" segregation in their churches.

The Rev. Mr. Jordan told nearly 3,000 delegates attending the 14th biennial meeting of Congregational Christian Churches here:

"It is fitting and altogether proper that we pass resolutions giving the President clear instructions for the fulfillment of his civic and moral responsibilities, as in the Little Rock situation.

"But judgement must begin at the House of the Lord. Our pronouncements against segregation in the schools will carry much more weight if we have rooted our segregation in our churches.

Earlier Dr. Herman H. Long, Congregationalist director of race relations, told delegates that the past 15 years had seen "the most rapid and far-reaching imporvements in race relations" in the U.S. since the abolition of slavery.

Resolution Asks Biracial Farms Investigation

ATLANTA, Feb. 7—A resolution calling for an investigation of controversial, bi-racial Koinonia Farms near Americus, Ga., is expected to be ready for action next week in the Georgia Legislature.

Rep. Frank Twitty of Mitchell County, chairman of the House Judicial Committee, reported this week that a subcommittee considering the measure would report Monday. He declined to elaborate, but the committee had discussed the resolution, offered by Rep. Murr of Sumter County, only behind closed doors.

Twitty said "I am in accord with what the committee is doing. The General Assembly is cognizant of the evils involved and is determined to do something about them."

The 1,100-acre interracial farm in Sumter County came into prominence last year after several dynamitings and shooting incidents occurred at or near the farm. The farm is a cooperative religious communal enterprise operated on an integrated basis and conducts manufacturing and processing operations.

calling for an investigation of Koinonia. Rep. Frank Twitty, chairman of the committee, said he knew of no other place in Georgia where the conditions mentioned in the resolution might exist.

STUDY PANEL ASKED

The resolution calls for an interim committee of three members of the House to be appointed by the speaker to study and draft laws prohibiting "persons, firms or corporations from engaging in the wilful destruction of their own property so as to (1) encourage riots, tumults, unlawful assemblies and (2) to engender hate so as to inflict libel upon citizens and law enforcement officers of the state and (3) to defraud other persons out of money . . . gifts and donations on the basis of such covert, self-inflicted acts and injuries."

The resolution also asks a study of income and sales tax laws with a view to "closing any existing loopholes as respects the operation of farms by cooperatives."

PENALTIES REQUESTED

The resolution states that although the state constitution prohibits peonage "there are no criminal penalties for the same in this state and the laws of other forms of involuntary servitude are incomplete." It asks the committee to study and make recommendations on laws prohibiting and penalizing peonage or any form of involuntary servitude.

New Bill Aimed at Koinonia

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

The House judiciary committee broke a three-week silence on the subject of the Sumter County biracial farm colony, Koinonia, Wednesday by swinging into action with a substitute measure aimed at drafting more stringent laws against such communities.

The substitute resolution did not mention Koinonia by name but it was offered in lieu of a proposal by Rep. Jack Murr of Sumter

Biracial Farm Probe Due for Action Today

By CHARLES MOORE

The House Judiciary Committee postponed action until Wednesday on a resolution that would create a House interim committee to investigate the biracial Koinonia Farm in Sumter County.

Author of the resolution, Rep. Jack Murr of Americus, pressed the judiciary committee for immediate action Tuesday.

However, Rep. James Mackay of Decatur recommended a delay while committee members study Murr's bill. In asking for time, Mackay noted "messes that were gotten into by (hasty) legislative investigations."

NO BRIEF FOR FARM

"I have no brief for the farm," Mackay said, "but I think a (legislative) investigation would only give those people what they want—publicity."

Murr said it would be a "great mistake" not to investigate the farm. No action, the Sumter County representative said, would be the same as condoning the farm.

Rep. Paul J. Jones Jr. of Dublin said he was ashamed Koinonia Farm existed in the state. Its existence, he continued, "seems to weaken our whole stand on segregation. Something ought to be done about it."

Committee chairman Frank Twitty of Camilla said he thought the matter should be debated on the House floor. "A little spotlighting of this problem won't do any harm," he said.

MOVE IS CITED

Another committee man said he understood the farm had gone out of operation and that many of its members had moved to New Jersey. Murr said they had moved because of "fear of this investigation."

Murr's resolution would set up a five-man committee that would look into charges that Koinonia Farm:

Is not a religious, non-profit organization but a commercial enterprise for profit; that a large number of "ignorant and guileless persons" worked there in a state of peonage, and that officials of the farm have committed acts of violence against their own property and personnel "to encourage riots, tumults . . . (and) to engender hate and inflict libel" upon the police and residents of Sumter County.

This committee would be authorized to hire a clerical force, auditors, legal counsel, accountants and "such investigators and other personnel as it may deem necessary."

OTHER ACTION

At other House committee meetings Tuesday:

The Defense and Veterans Affairs Committee recommended passage of a bill that would permit the governor to temporarily move the capital from Atlanta in the event of a civil defense disaster.

The defense committee also favored passage of a bill that would permit state constitutional officers, directors, heads of state agencies, mayors and county commission chairmen to name their successors who would take over in the event of a civil defense emergency.

The House State of Republic Committee sent a three-man subcommittee a controversial bill to set up a state board of watchmaking. The subcommittee is made of Clayton Rep. Edgar Blalock, chairman, and Reps. Emory L. Rowland of Washington and Jack J. Helms of Atkinson counties.

Proponents of the bill argued its aim is to license and regulate watchmakers so as to "protect the public against unscrupulous persons." Opponents of the bill said it is "unnecessary," is "not for the protection of the public but for the protection of watchmakers" and is "unconstitutional."

UTOPIA IN JERSEY NOW DISSOLVING

Last Family Soon to Leave Share-Alike Farm Center of Folk From Georgia

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS

Special to The New York Times.

NESHANIC STATION, N. J., May 25—A branch of Koinonia, the prayerful little band of farmers and craftsmen who settled in the Southland Mountains here a year ago, has failed and all but [illegible] away.

Twenty-two of them had come from their main community in Americus, Ga., where they share one another's property and economic needs. The migrants had grown weary of oppression by neighbors who appreciated neither this nor Koinonia's longing for a world unfenced by racial or religious beliefs.

Now only Rufus Angry is left, with his wife Sue and their seven children. They were the only Negroes in this Koinonia community. They will go, too, when Mr. Angry finds a place to live and steady work as a farmhand.

Refugees From Harassing

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Angry had gone for two days of work at another farm near by. Mrs. Angry, slender and handsome at 33, had hung out the laundry. She brushed a wisp of hair from her eyes with the back of her hand, and ruminated on memories of shootings, dynamitings, cross-burnings and economic boycottings by which the community at Americus has been harassed.

"We weren't scared," she said. "We could have stayed there forever. But look at my children. We wanted something better for them."

She recalled that the community was unshaken even last February when it was visited by the Ku Klux Klan in a motorcade of seventy cars.

The Klan departed, but the harassment continued, and so the community looked for a Northern haven where members could go for periodic relief.

The group bought Hidden Springs Farm here from a group of Columbia University professors and planted its 129 acres in corn and garden crops. One member made leather sandals, handbags and belts. Others made plans to package the peanuts and pecans from their 1,100-acre farm in Georgia.

Told that they would be violating the zoning ordinances of Branchburg Township, they asked the planning board to make an exception, but this was refused.

They appealed to the township's board of adjustment and were rebuffed again on the ground that the commercial activity would be "completely discordant with the character and purposes of the area."

Just before Christmas they opened a shop in near-by Flemington, but could not sell enough nuts to pay the rent. It was closed after two months.

"We just couldn't make a go of it," Mrs. Angry said. "We got some help from the Georgia community. But they had their own troubles. They couldn't make a go of both places."

The members began to drift away. Some went back to Georgia. Others left the community and went out on their own. Last month the leader here, the Rev. Harry D. Atkinson, sold Hidden Springs Farm to John Shafer, who owns the adjoining land. Then the Atkinsons went to Rifton, N. Y., to live with a similar community called the Society of Brothers.

"We have to be out by June 28," sighed Mrs. Angry. "We don't know what we're going to do. My husband just knows farming. We won't take the children back to Georgia."

ATLANTA, GEORGIA CLERGYMEN APPROVE
RACE RELATIONS MANIFESTO

On Race Relations

Atlanta Clergymen In Second Manifesto

ATLANTA (AP)—Greater Atlanta clergymen joined Saturday in a reconciliations manifesto calling for [illegible] of an interracial Citizens' Commission to help maintain harmony and good will in a time of deepening danger to the community.

The 311 white Protestant and Jewish leaders also urged continuance of a sound public school plan consistent with the law of the land and the rights of all citizens, and free and intelligent discussion of the issues in churches and synagogues.

It was the second so-called "Atlanta Manifesto" by the clergy on the racial crisis in the South. On Nov. 3, 1957, a group of 80 ministers advanced a declaration of principles calling for obedience to law, preservation of public schools, protection of free speech, and maintenance of communication between white and Negro leaders.

"The months which have elapsed since the signing of that statement have been a period of deepening danger," the group said, and for that reason a further declaration was deemed appropriate.

On Oct. 12 this year a Jewish Temple was blasted by dynamite. Later a segregation leader warned there was a possibility the federal courts might order integration in the public schools by next September, thereby forcing the schools to close under state law. Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta said he favored a local referendum on the issue.

Focuses Attention.

These and other statements as well as developments in Little Rock and Virginia tended to focus attention as never before on the vital question of integrated schools or no schools at all in this major Southern city, capital of traditionally segregated Georgia.

The clergymen who signed the new manifesto emphasized they did so as individual citizens. They are members of 16 denominations in the Greater Atlanta area where there are more than 400 churches. Personnel changes are frequent among some of the smaller groups however, and there is no accurate count of the total number of clergymen.

The current statement of principles emphasized that "it is clearer now than ever before" that freedom of speech must be preserved, the law obeyed, the public school system continued, and communications maintained between the races.

The statement added that "it is time for us to face up to the fact that, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, made in the discharge of its constitutional authority, enforced segregation in the public schools is now without support in, and contrary to, national law."

Reasonable Steps.

The clergymen said they believed it is possible to take reasonable steps to comply with the law of the land and at the same time to give consideration to local situations. But, they said, "we do not believe in the wisdom of massive integration and are sincerely opposed to the amalgamation of the races."

On the question of preserving the public school system the clergymen said that "the choice which confronts us now is either the end of an enforced segregation in public schools or no public schools whatever.

"We are alarmed to note that many political leaders are apparently willing to offer no better solution than the closing of public schools and the destruction of public education in order to maintain what has been inappropriately described as 'our sacred way of life,'" the statement continued. "It is inconceivable that the South should deliberately destroy its dearly bought system of public education."

The clergymen also voiced "an emphatic protest against any suggestion that church property be used as a means of circumventing the law of the nation. This apparently was in reference to the use of some church structures for educational purposes in other states.

In regard to relations with members of another race, the clergymen said, "We would call upon our political leaders scrupulously to avoid the type of inflammatory utterance which has characterized too many public pronouncements in recent months and to exert an influence for sanity, for justice and for kindness."

The clergymen then called for the appointment of a citizens' commission made up of representative leaders from the races involved in Greater Atlanta and for appointment of a similar citizens' commission by the state administration to preserve harmony among the citizens of Georgia.

Denominations represented among the signers of the manifesto included:

Associated Reformed Presbyterian, the Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Greek Orthodox, Jewish Reform and Jewish Orthodox, Luheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian USA, Presbyterian, te Reformed Church and Unitarian.

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HUMAN RELATIONS WORK SHOP (ILLINOIS)

Slate Meet On Human Relations

Defender p.2
Chicago Ill.

The Midwest Community Council will hold its third annual Human Relations Workshop the weekend of April 11 through April 13 at, George Williams College Camp, Lake Geneva, Wis.

The program will be planned by the Community Organization department of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

The workshop affords opportunity to hear outstanding speakers discuss pertinent problems of the day, and it also affords an opportunity to make many new friends.

Sat 3-22-58

Buses will leave from Marillac Friday, April 11 at 6 p.m. Registration for the Workshop must be received in the Council office not later than March 15. For additional information, call Miss Bernadine Lucas, NEvada 8-0603.

Serving on the steering committee for the Human Relations workshop are Marilyn Turner, Nancy Mercer, Julia Mae Watts, Eugene Moorer, Lola Smith, William Robinson and Josie Brown.

Education . . .

Students To Have African Summer

Interracial Group of 50 to Tour 5 Countries in 'Rugged' Program

39

By Harriet Suydam

An interracial group of fifty American students will fly to Africa on June 24 to live and work with Africans for two months. Plans for the trip were disclosed by the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor and founder of the Presbyterian Church of the Master, 235 W. 122d St., and the Morningside Community Center, 122d St. and Morningside Ave.

"This is not a safari," said Dr. Robinson, director of the eight-month-old Africa Student Study and Work Camp Tour. "The trip will be rugged."

The students, hand-picked from colleges, universities and high schools throughout America, will be assigned to live in either Liberia, Ghana, French Cameroons, Sierra Leone or Nigeria. They will attend colleges within the country, work on the improvement of college buildings and grounds, live in African homes, visit industries and farms and other educational and religious institutions.

To Learn About Africa, Teach About America

Their job, most specifically, Dr. Robinson pointed out, will be to learn about Africa and to teach Africans about America, a task at which the Communists already have excelled, he said. As Asia has created an international problem for this generation, so will Africa for the next, Dr. Robinson maintained.

"With all the money we are spending on international relations, we have missed Africa entirely, and her resources are important to this country," he said.

Dr. Robinson, who has traveled extensively throughout the world telling students about America, introduced the idea of the tour at Occidental College, Los Angeles, last May. Some 900 students organized a rally to promote it, raised $9,000 in contributions to support it, and will raise $9,000 more to finance ten of its students who will make the tour.

Applications Received From Twenty Colleges

Since that time, with approval from the State Department, students from twenty more colleges, including Harvard, Smith and Holyoke, have asked to be considered. Applications will close Feb. 1, and Dr. Robinson and his committee will make final selections.

Dr. Robinson estimates that the project will cost some $75,000. Students will be charged $1,650, which will cover transportation, food and lodging, a New York briefing session and a final week in Paris. Most will receive financial aid from the sponsoring group. To this end, Dr. Robinson is trying to raise $35,000.

39 1958

INTERFAITH TOUR OF AFRICA SLATED

N.Y. Times

60 U. S. College Students Prepare Here for Summer Study of Race Relations

P-24

STANLEY ROWLAND Jr.

Sixty students from colleges over the country will tour Africa this summer in an interfaith, interracial project led by two of the city's prominent clergymen.

Ref 6.14.58

On Wednesday the students will begin briefing sessions that will last six days and average six hours a day. The sessions will be held at Columbia University and Jewish Theological Seminary. The first group will depart for Africa on June 24, the others on June 26.

The director of the project is the Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master in Harlem. The associate director is the Rev. Dr. Israel Mowshowitz, rabbi of Hillcrest Jewish Center in Jamaica, Queens.

The purposes of the tour are:

¶To meet with African students and "demonstrate our concern and desire for mutual respect and responsibility."

¶To learn about Africa and promote greater knowledge and study of Africa among Americans.

New York

¶To promote personal contacts among students with the idea that "students will relate to students better than they will to older people."

¶To spread first-hand information about Africa and "help all of us become better hosts to African students who come here to study."

The students will be divided into five groups. One group will tour Liberia, another will visit Ghana, a third will go to Sierra Leone, a fourth to the French Cameroons and the fifth to Nigeria.

The groups will remain in the respective countries about six weeks, during which personal contacts and exchanges of ideas will be promoted through seminars, discussions, radio broadcasts, and participation in recreation programs. Near the end of August the students will visit Paris and then return home on Sept. 1 and 2.

Upon returning to college, each student is expected to make a formal report. The project is being financed partly through student efforts and partly by donations from individuals, colleges and religious and civic organizations.

INTERFAITH TOUR OF AFRICA
INTERRACIAL PROJECT

39 1958

ILLINOIS

Inter-Racial Cooperation Helps City Win The All-American City Award for 1957

Brotherhood Sunday 1958 in Galesburg, Illinois, as pictured above, is just another example of the contribution that Brotherhood in practice makes toward the achievement of the near ideal in urban life and achievement. Dr. J. Julian Jenkins, Ph.D., minister of our denomination from the Chicago Conference was guest speaker in the Annual Brotherhood service sponsored by the Galesburg Council of Churches. Pictured with Dr. Jenkins is Rev. Kermit W. Peterson, Rev. Ray Honeywell, Rev. Wilford Reid of Allen Chapel AME, Mrs. Robert Chandler, Rev. George DeGraff and Rev. C. L. Coleman.

It was no mere accident that Galesburg received the All-America City Award for 1957 given each year to eleven cities in the United States through the cooperation of the National Municipal League and Look Magazine. Some 100 cities were nominated and Galesburg, because of its efforts to rid itself of vice and corruption as well as practice the brotherhood it preaches, was honored with this coveted award.

This happened too, because of such things as splendid cooperation between the Council of Churches and the Galesburg Register-Mail newspaper daily. This happened because a Knox College professor by the name of Dr. Alvin White, a prominent layman of the First Baptist Church led his council committee in attacks upon political corruption so much so until his house was bombed. This happened because such chairmen of the Social Action Committee of the Council of Churches as Rev. Glenn Lindell and Rev. Dale Catlin, were courageous and unrelenting in the efforts to stamp out gambling and prostitution. This happened because a group of citizens banded committee an A. M. E. Minister, Rev. Emory G. Davis now of Kirkwood, Missouri. This happened because unnumbered members of both races—active religious leaders — interested laymen believed it necessary to practice the faith in which they believed. This happened because there are still people who are dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal.

The present AME minister, Rev. Wilford Reid, whose father is also an AME pastor of Allen Temple, Chicago, continues to maintain the leadership that commands the respect of all racial groups in Galesburg, he serves as Chairman of the Brotherhood Commission of the Council of Churches and it is not uncommon for inter-racial and inter-church activities to occupy the beautiful sanctuary of Allen Chapel AME in Galesburg.

The Christian Recorder congratulates Galesburg, Illinois, and its A. M. E. Ministry for its exemplification of brotherhood and civic progress. Here is something we can all do in our communities, and you know what I mean.

—Ed.

Students Discuss Human Relations

Some 1,000 students and faculty members from the high schools of the Chicago archdiocese took part in the seventh annual high school study day in human relations, Monday, Dec. 8, at Mundelein college, 6363 N. Sheridan rd.

The all day conference is sponsored by the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago each year to give students and faculty persons from the high schools of the Chicago archdiocese an opportunity to discuss human relations in this area and to suggest effective means and action for combating the evils of discrimination and prejudice.

This year's study day was co-sponsored by two other Chicago Catholic student organizations — the Young Christian Students and the Chicago Inter-Student Catholic Action organization.

The conference is the highlight of the council's one-going program in human relations for the high school level, which includes lectures, discussions, tours, study groups, panel discussions, and teacher seminars conducted throughout the year with and among the various schools.

The conference opened with greetings from the Very Reverend William E. McManus, superintendent of schools for the archdiocese. In an afternoon session Michael E. Phenner, president of the National Federation of Catholic College Students addressed the group on "Student Responsibility and Action in Race Relations."

Some 40 adults from the Chicago area led discussions in intergroup relations, catholic action, and community relations. These discussion leaders included persons from the various public and private agencies in the city working in human relations, clerics, teachers, and persons from various Catholic lay organizations.

Holy Mass was celebrated at noon by Rev. Francis X. Lawlor, O. S. A. in Modonna della Strada chapel on the campus. Students and faculty had lunch at the Loyola union, on the campus of Loyola university.

A special teacher's seminar was held concurrent to the student workshops. The seminar was led by Dr. Paul Mundy, Loyola university, Sister Mary Aquinice, O. P., Rosary college, Ted Cobb, Chicago Urban League, and Matthew Ahmann, of the Council's staff.

Conference student chairman was Richard Steinbronn, a senior at St. Patrick high school. His committee members included Judy Carroll, St. Elizabeth High school, Charles Lang, St. Philip High school, James Pocholski, St. Patrick High school, Carolyn Warzecha and Carol Schultze, both of Alvernia High school.

Students At Conference To Probe Ways Of Building Brotherhood On Campus

Desire to build brotherhood on their own campuses will draw more than 60 Illinois college students to a special weekend conference sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Scheduled for Oct. 10-12 at George Williams College Camp, Williams Bay, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, it's the eighth annual Intercollegiate Conference on Human Relations.

"Out of Plurality Unity" is the 1958 Conference theme.

Student leaders from 20 Chicago and northern Illinois colleges will explore problems of intergroup relations, seek better understanding of other groups and other viewpoints and devise plans to translate democratic principles into campus and community living.

INTERRACIAL

All races, religions and nationality backgrounds will be represented among the students attending.

A talk on "Saints and Sinners National and Sectional" by Dr. Gordon Lovejoy, national program consultant of NCCJ, a member of the faculty of Guilford College, Asheville, N. C., and a nationally known expert in human relations, will open the program Friday evening.

In a special "Youth Speaks for Brotherhood" program Saturday morning, students of various backgrounds will tell their own experiences in relationships with other groups.

Students themselves will plan the rest of the program. Informal "buzz sessions" will bring out problems they wish to explore in late Saturday and Sunday sessions.

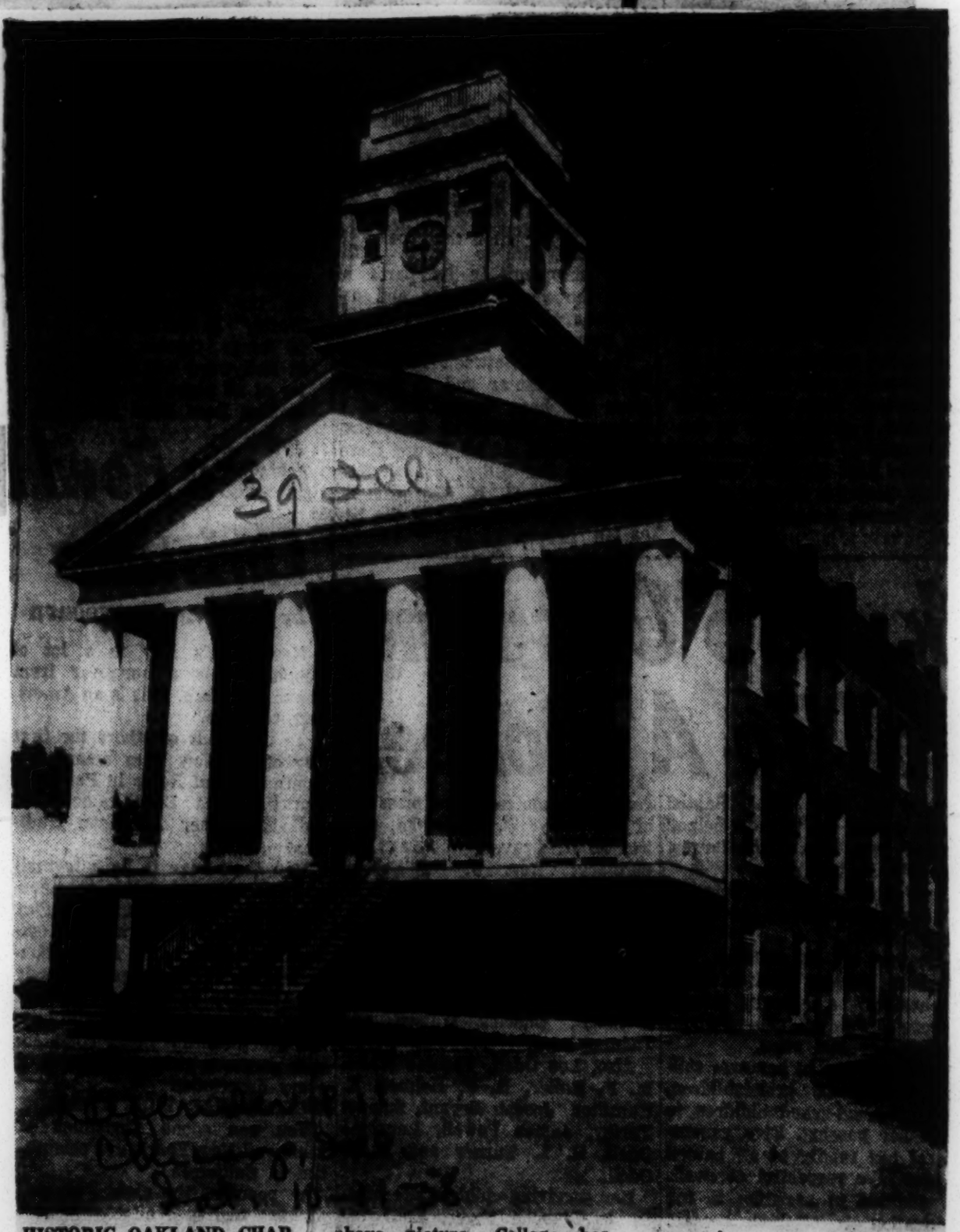
EDWIN C. BERRY

Experts in the field of human relations will serve as conference consultants. They include Edwin C. Berry, Chicago Urban League; Walter Ducey and Rachel Ridley, Chicago Commission on Human Relations; Nissen Gross, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Albert L. Nellum, Chicago Catholic Interracial Council, and NCCJ staff members.

Student committee members who have helped plan the conference are Mary Counsell, National College of Education; Richard Hamilton, Northwestern university; Joan Jakunas, Chicago Teachers College — Main; Sheila Kelly, Mundelein college; Diana Morton, Mundelein college.

Robert Perrey, Roosevelt university; Sarah Poster, National College of Education; Willimenthra Reed, Mundelein college; George Edgar Riddick, University of Chicago; Nancy Ritchie, Barat college of Sacred Heart; and Jay Silberman, Northwestern university.

Faculty planning committee members are Paul Hanchett, Wilson Junior college; Grace Jaffe, Barat College of Sacred Heart; and Avis Moore, National College of Education.



HISTORIC OAKLAND CHAPEL — An Alcorn A & M college shrine can be seen in above picture. College has launched a $1½ million building program which includes a gymnasium, now under construction, a trades building, a library and some cottages for teachers.

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INDIANA

New Interracial Lounge Opens In Indianapolis

BY BOB WOMACK

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (ANP) — With the opening of the Hub Club, formerly an all-white lounge, Naptown now has more interracial night spots than at any time in the history of the city's nite life. The new bistro is managed by William "Bill" McClure, popular young sportsman around town.

The new spot specializes in the best of drinks including - beer; wines; whiskies and good music. The nationally known Wes Montgomery guitar and trio are currently on the bandstand nightly. Wes, is a former sideman of Lionel Hampton and his famous international orchestra.

The other members of the group are: Earl Van Riper 88 and Mingo Jones on Bass. Bandleader Eddie "Mr. Clearhead" Vinson who was featured as one of the down town spots recently with his own crew sat in with Wes and th eboys for a jam session to end all sessions. Manager McClure, stated to the press that in the very near future other named attractions will be booked into his swank lounge located at 30th and Illinois streets on the northside of the city.

Other spots sportin' mixed patrons are: Ritz Lounge; Cactus Club; Tom Spiers; Big M; Huddle Tavern; George's Bar and Orchid Room; Cotton Club; Sunset Terrace Ballroom; Club Udell: The 40th. Street Tavern; Junior's Lounge and many more fine places.

Negro Church Feeds 300 Needy Whites

SEYMOUR, Ind.—The age-old adage of "one good turn deserves another," became ultra modern here on Thanksgiving Day when this city's only Negro church expended a special "thanks" to the community's white people.

Approximately 300 needy, homeless and indigent whites were provided turkey dinners by the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1957, according to confirmed information, white people of this community contributed $6,000 to Bethel which was built in 1874 and rebuilt in 1894. The $6,000 was used for repairs throughout the church.

■

DURING THE entire Thanksgiving festivities, everyone was welcome and hot dinners were sent by automobile to shut-ins.

Police cooperated by bringing in hungry transients who ate alongside some of the town's leading citizens who were responsible for financing the program.

Bethel AME started the "good will" dinners in 1949.

Who's Who in Iowa

Leola Hubbard, Secretary for Rights Commission, Reports On Nat'l. Meet in Pittsburgh

(This is the 41st in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Mrs. Leola Hubbard, of 1130 11th Street received the chance of a lifetime several weeks ago. Upon the recommendation of her boss, Malcolm B. Higgins, executive secretary of the Des Moines Commission on Human Rights and Job Discrimination and the approval of other commission members, she attended as a delegate, the 12th annual conference of National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials held in Pittsburgh, Penna., Nov. 19-21. One other delegate accompanied her, Mrs. Edith Webber, a rights member.

Grown in 10 Years

Mrs. Hubbard returned last week full of information and glowing reports of the activities and discussions of the three-day session attended by more than 300 persons from all over the United States.

"I was surprised at the size of NAIRO," she stated. "In the past 10 years the organization has grown from a membership of 50 to over 300 including private local-public and state-public intergroup organizations."

Surprised at Interest

"However, I was surprised even more at the interest shown in this matter of intergroup relations and equality of opportunities," she revealed. "And they are such high caliber persons, educated and conscientious . . . experts in their fields."

She reported a packed schedule throughout the conference, with workshops following dinner meetings and program, every night, lasting until nearly midnight."

Open Housing Market

"The main interest was housing. More than half of the conference time was spent on housing and families," she said. "Several years ago, the emphasis was on employment. They still are concerned with equal opportunity for jobs, but they were particularly concerned with the establishment of open housing markets in all states and cities," she noted.

Ruerto Ricans in N. Y.

"In New York the Puerto Ricans have a more difficult time in housing than even the Negro do out here," she continued.

Mrs. Hubbard pointed out, however, that New York and New Jersey are far ahead of other areas in the nation with their legislation backed housing program.

National Speakers

Among national speakers at the confab were Morris Millgram, open-occupancy housing pioneer from Philadelphia, Pa. and Frank Horne, executive director of the Commission on Human Rights in New York City. (Mr. Horne is an uncle of Actress Lena Horne and is one of the few Negroes heading local rights group.) Also attending were Gordon Tiffany, chairman of the Civil Rights Commission and Herbert Hill of the National NAACP.

Organizations Represented

Other national organizations with representatives participating were Southern Regional Council, Federal Housing Administration, Urban League, Catholic Interracial Council, Anti-Defamation League, American Civil Liberties Union, American Jewish Congress, American Friends Service Committee, American Nurses' Association, National Conference of Christians and Jews, President's Committee on Government Contracts, International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, National Labor Service, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, American Missionary Association, National Community Relations Advisory Council, Commitee on Civil Rights (United Steelworkers of America.

In addition there were many local state and regional groups represented, Mrs. Hubbard pointed out. However, she and Mrs. Webber were the only ones from Des Moines.

Birth of Local Group

Mrs. Hubbard has been working as secretary at the local rights commission since its inception by resolution in May 1951 when all members worked only part time. The group has operated on a fulltime basis since its official approval by city ordinance in 1955.

Historical Building

She gives J. B. Morris, Bystander publisher, credit for securing the position for her. She had been at home following employment at the State Historical building where she had worked for seven years. She recalled that was during the time when Negro women had a difficult time securing secretarial work, and Mr. Morris had used his influence to get her a job in the state legislature. After several months she was transferred to the Historical building, and worked in the war records department.

Educated in Kansas

Born in Granada, Miss., she spent most of her childhood in Kansas City, Kansas, where she graduated from high school and K. C. Junior College. Since coming to Des Moines 15 years ago she also attended AIB.

Church Affiliation

Widow of the late Herschel Hubbard who passed a little over a year ago, she is a member of Burns Methodist church where she serves as secretary of the Wesleyan Society of Christian Service, sings in the Choral club, and prepares the weekly church bulletin and volunteer for other typing services for the church.

Civic Groups

In addition she has been a NAACP member 16 years, served as secretary to the local branch six years, and is currently its publicity chairman, and was state secretary for two years. She also is a member of the Mary Church Terrell club No. 2 and former worthy matron of Olive Branch chapter No. 32, Order of Eastern Star.

Inter-racial Commission to Meet Mon. Mar. 24

James M. Camp president of the United Federal Savings and Loan association will be guest speaker at the March meeting of the Des Moines Inter-racial Commission Monday.

Mr. Camp will discuss the Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate boosting Des Moines "Clean-up" campaign.

Governor's Com. On Human Relations To Meet Here Tues.

The newly organized Governor's Commission on Human Relations will hold its initial meeting here in Des Moines Tuesday, April 15.

Members of the 40-person bi-partisan committee appointed by Gov. Herschell Loveless are from Des Moines. Atty. Luther Glanton, jr., Mrs. David Kruidenier, Jr., Atty. James P. Morris, jr., Malcolm B. Higgens, Mrs. Edith Webber, the Rev. Harold D. Buck, the Rev. M. Everett Dorr, Kenneth Everhart, Mrs. Donald R. Murphy, the Rev. Lloyd H. Olsen, Val Schoenthal, Rabbi Edward Zerin, Larry Russell, and Mrs. Guy M. Neff.

Others named are Dr. Don Boles, Ames; Dr. Josef Fox, Cedar Falls; Father John J. Gorman, Granger; the Rev. Ralph B. Imes, Eldora; Don Johnson, West Branch; Blaine Keuhl, Waukee; Gerrit L. Rens, Orange City; Ralph Kirk, Boone; William Timmons, Dubuque; John Healy, Clear Lake; N. Levinson, Mason City; H. B. Hook, Davenport; Abraham Pilicer, Cedar Rapids; Bill Severin, Waterloo; Mason Dixon, Spencer; the Rev. Frank G. Bean, Sioux City; R. S. Gates, Cedar Rapids; Mayor Walter Gunther, Ft. Madison; Samuel J. Mazziotti, Oelwein; G. W. Kirn, Council Bluffs; Earl Boyer, Maquoketa; Roger Potter, Hartley; Mrs. Harriet Baum, Manchester; Ray Moehn, Carroll; Eugene E. Garbee, Fayette; and Fred Morain, Jefferson.

Purpose of the group will be to survey social problems brought on by industralization and concentrated population of cities; to promote education, and to lend its influence toward the promotion of harmonious relations between the various elements of the population.

Cause Acceleration Of Race Relations In Kentucky

Negro Legislator

Due to the political minded-ness and voting strength of the Negro populace, Louisville was able to elect a Negro to the Kentucky general Assembly in 1935. Atty. Charles Anderson, who took his seat in January, 1936, was the first Negro elected to the General Assembly of a southern state since reconstruction. Anderson was succeeded in the Kentucky House of Representatives by Jesse Lawrence, Dennis Henderson, and Felix Anderson. Significantly Charles Anderson and Jesse Lawrence were Republicans while Dennis Henderson and Felix Anderson are Democrats.

Another significant point is that although Negroes have served in the Kentucky Legislature since 1936, there has been no increase in the number of Negroes in the Assembly.

In the heart of the Bluegrass area, Danville elected a Negro to the City Council as early as 1921. James E. Donoghy was elected in 1931 and was joined by [illegible] in 1929. Two Negroes were serving in this capacity at the time of the Defender's investigation. At the present time, only Louisville and Owensboro have Negroes on the city government. Owensboro has one Negro on the city council while Louisville has a Negro member of the Board of Aldermen.

Good Employment Record

Louisville has a good record in the employment of Negroes in governmental and civil service jobs. The city has employed Negro policemen since 1923. In '48 there were 30 Negroes on a force of 500. The Louisville police force has 570 men, of which 60 are Negroes. Louisville has the highest ranking Negro police officer in the South in the person of [illegible] Edwards. Other Negroes are also holding officers' [illegible]

The city Fire Department has 550 members, including officers. Of this number, 33 are Negroes. Among these 33 Negroes are two captains and two lieutenants. The first Negro fireman was hired in 1923 and the department was integrated in 1954.

Negroes are working in the records room of the Police Department as clerks. There are Negro matrons in the women's jail. In county employment, too, gains have been made. There are Negro typists in the License Bureau and serving in the County Clerk's office.

Mark Anthony has been Deputy Tax Commissioner for the last [illegible] years.

The city successfully desegregated its schools in 1956. Since then relations have progressed smoothly with mixed athletics, activities, and PTA's. One significant event in the integration process was the representation of Louisville by the mixed Male High School band in the Rose Bowl Parade in Pasadena, Calif. This school also has a Negro drum majorette.

Desegregation of Schools

Desegregation of the public schools in Louisville was paved by Bellarmine, Nazareth, and Ursuline Colleges which opened their doors after the Day Law was amended in 1950. The University of Louisville opened its graduate schools in 1950 and undergraduate college in 1951.

Leonard Lyles, a Negro student, brought nattional recognition to the school when he won the nation's gridiron scoring title in 1957.

Although Sunday, 11 a.m. is still the most segregated hour in Louisville, efforts to improve race relations were afoot in 1947 by certain churches. There was a race relations Sunday held and Negro and white ministers exchanged pulpits. Among those exchanging pulpits in 1933 were the Rev. R. J. Miller, Virginia Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. Gustav Landen, Baptist Temple.

Today mixed services are held in at least three city churches. At the Plymouth Congregational Church, which works closely with the white Evangelical and Reformed Church, interracial services are held even though the church has no white members. Two ministers belonging to the Evangelical Church recently became members of the Plymouth Settlement House staff.

Bethel Temple

Bethel Temple has been interracial since it founding 29 years ago. The church has had as many as 17 white members at one time and had both white and Negro officials.

Zion Baptist Church is another church with mixed membership. The minister of a white Baptist church disagreed with the church's policy of segregation and joined Zion with several of his members last year.

It cannot be emphasized too much that, although some gains came naturally, most were accomplished due to the militancy of the Negro citizens. Dr. P. O. Sweeney filed a suit against the City Director of Parks and Recreation in 1947, seeking equality in the parks, particularly at golf courses and for equal right of admission to the Amphitheatre in Iroquois Park. To assist in the success of the suit, the Louisville Defender purchased the brief of a similar case in Maryland that had been argued successfully. Even though the suit was dragged along and two mayors procrastinated on the issue, integration was effected at the Amphitheatre during the summer of 1953 and free access to the parks was decreed in 1956.

State Parks

In 1947 Negroes asked for a ruling from Kentucky Attorney General Eldon Dummitt on the status of state parks as far as segrgation was concerned. Dummitt said that Negroes could attend any of the state-owned parks.

However, Russel Dyche, director of State Parks, said that although there was no law restricting Negroes from the parks, there were no vacation facilities for them to use. They were free to visit the parks, explained Dyche, but could not use the cabins, eat at the lunchrooms nor enjoy bathing facilities.

The parks official revealed plans for developing a park exclusively for the use of Negroes. Even though this park was later built on Kentucky Lake, through the intevention of Governor A. B. Chandler — and public sentiment — full use of all state park facilities were extended in 1956.

State-owned Facilities

All state-owned facilities are open to the entire public. With the completion of the Kentucky Turnpike, a series of highway restaurants were opened. These restaurants, known as the Glass House, accommodate guests regardless of race or color. All facilities at the Kentucky State Fair and Exposition Center, including the exclusive Mason-Dixon Restaurant, are open to all.

Other facilities that are now being enjoyed by Negroes after constant demands are eating accommodations at Standiford Field, free ingress at Columbia Auditorium, and non-segregation at Parkway Field.

The Standiford privileges were extended in 1954 after a suit — supported by the Louisville Defender — was filed by prominent Louisvillians.

Segregation was abolished in seating at Parkway Field in 1955 and the Louisville Colonels brought up Negro up Negro players in 1957.

Hospital Trend

St. Joseph began a new trend for private hospitals when it admitted the first Negro patients in 1948. General Hospital, city-owned, had accepted Negroes all along. After St. Joseph's move, other private hospitals followed suit.

Hotels in Louisville have adopted a policy of accommodating Negro guests. Among those hotels which accept people of color are the Sheraton-Seelbach, the Henry Watterson, and the Kentucky.

Foremost in th fight to maintain understanding between the races in Kentucky have been several organizations. Among these organizations are the National Council of Christians and Jews, the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, the Urban League, and the NAACP.

As pointed out in the Louisville Story, a book on integration in the Louisville Public Schools by Supt. Omer Carmichael and Weldon James, a member of the Courier-Journal editorial staff, the attitude of the citizens of Louisville had much to do with the success of desegregation. This attitude, along with the insistent demands of Negroes and the constant crusading of the Louisville Defender, is in a measure, responsible for the uplifting of Kentucky race relations.

A Setback

However, in all endeavors their are setbacks. When these setbacks come, everyone concerned must garner new determination for progress. In the case of human relations in Louisville, one of the greatest setbacks has been the failure of Negroes to place a representative on the Board of Education. Over the years there have been seven candidates for the Louisville Board of Education. Two of these candidates have run twice, yet the board remains lily-white. One candidate, Mrs. Hortense Young, was defeated on one occasion by less than 300 votes.

The City of Louisville lags behind the state in this respect. There have been a Negro on the State Board of Education since the early '40's. The first one was O. M. Travis, Monticello, who was appointed by Simeon Willis. He was succeeded by A. A. Meyzeek. Mrs. Murray Walls replaced Meyzeek.

Louisville and Kentucky also owe much of the progress shown to their administrations' leadership.

Administration Leaders

In Louisville, the records of 3 mayors reflect a desire to serve all the people. Beginning with the administration of Mayor Wilson Wyatt, continuing through that of Charles Farnsley, and of Andrew Broaddus, dark Louisvillians have steadily advanced.

On the State level, Governors Earle Clements, Lawrence Weatherby, and A. B. Chandler also did their part in advancing first class citizenship for Negroes.

Kentucky stands as the foremost liberal southern state. In it, Negro citizens enjoy many privileges. Although this advancement of the state is the culmination of many forces, outstanding among them is the incessant surging forward of its Negro citizens. Not content to settle for a half loaf, the Negroes in Kentucky — urged by a great weekly, The Louisville Defender — are continuing to lift themselves toward the niche of full citizenship.

Human Relations

Group Sponsors Center

By Nat Tillman

A bold experiment in human relations is currently being conducted at the Buechel Armory by the residents of the communities of Buechel and Newburg.

Central Committee

The recreation committees of the two communities—one Negro and one white — have set up a central committee to administer to a recreation center at the Armory.

Active since Feb. 12th, the central committee is sponsoring skating for young people at the Armory under the jurisdiction of the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board.

To begin the program, the group, which consists of four white members and three Negro members—borrowed $1,200 from the bank and bought skates from the former concession owners. The loan is being repaid at the rate of $106 per month through the $.50 admission and $.10 rental fees.

Non-Profit Making

Organized to provide a recreation outlet for the youth of the two communities, the venture is a non-profit making one, which will enable other activities to be added as soon as the loan is repaid.

The white committee members are Leon Loser, Dennis Lynch, George Sanderson, and Henry Scott, Chairman. The Negroes are Worden Dorsey, Jerry Lucus, and Edward Bryant.

According to Bryant, the cooperation between the communities is living proof that brotherhood can be made to work year-round instead of lip service being given during one week out of the year.

Skating sessions are currently being held on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Other activities to be added later include boxing and ice skating, indicated Bryant.

AT FREEDOM HOUSE ANNIVERSARY— Senator John F. Kennedy, D., Mass. (2nd from left) was guest of honor at a reception tendered him at the tenth anniversary celebration of Freedom House, Roxbury, Mass. Principal speaker earlier at a special observance held in the center's auditorium, Senator Kennedy declared that denial of equal opportunity penalizes us all.' Shown with the Senator are: (l to r): Mrs. Mellenea Case, past president of War Mothers; Frank W. Morris, Jr., Chief of Development, Massachusetts Housing Authority; Muriel and D. Phillip Snowden, Founders and Directors of Freedom House, and Herbert Tucker, Jr., national President of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Racial Superiority Does Not Exist Prelate Tells New Interracial Council

BOSTON, (ANP) —There is no such thing as racial superiority Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston stated here Monday at the first meeting of the newly formed Boston chapter of the Catholic Interracial Council.

The archbishop said his point was based on two sources—natural science and supernatural religion. There is no valid scientific evidence, he said, for the claim that skin color or any other pattern of bodily constitution has a positivie relation with either intelligence or personalitiy."

"It is completely absurd to say that a Negro can be recognized by the presence of certain anatomical inferiorities and thus to draw the conclusion that Negroes as a class are psychologically inferior to white people," the prelate asserted.

The fundamental cause of interracial problems is not to be found in any biological factor, he said. Rather it is "the prevailing attitude towards racial differences' that caused trouble, he added.

"Whatever superiority one group may have over another is completely the result of environmental factors, or of hereditary factors which have no relation whatever with racial differences," the archbishop continued. "The superiority of one group over another must therefore be regarded as temprary and as subject to change as environment brings about changes in social-economic status.

From a religious viewpoint, the archbishop said: "We must look beneath the surface to the image of God which we find in the depths of the soul. We must welcome Negroes to our churches whenever we find them ready and willing to enter. We all belong together because God has so created us. We must all live together and work together because our solidarity in the society into which we are drawn by our temporal and material needs is the reflection of the higher unity of our incorporation with Christ our Lord."

BROTHERHOOD AIM HELD IMPRACTICAL

Dr. Hook Calls Godlessness in Part of World a Barrier to Accord in Atom Age

URGES SCIENTIFIC VIEW

Parley on Humanities Hears Appeals for Liberal Arts Role in Technology Era

By JOHN H. FENTON
Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., July 14— The task of striking a balance between science and the humanities was under discussion here today by spokesmen of industry and education.

Near the outset a suggestion that only universal brotherhood could save mankind from nuclear annihilation was challenged as impractical so long as godlessness existed.

The plea for universal brotherhood in the atomic age was made by Dr. Frank P. Graham, United atNions representative in India and Pakistan. Dr. Graham was the keynote speaker opening a three-day seminar on the humanities at the University of Massachusetts. He discussed "The Man of Thought, Democratic Society and Science."

The challenge was made by Dr. Sidney Hook, New York University philosopher, in a panel discussion that opened the general discussion program.

Even if there were agreement on an ideal education, said Dr. Hook, "what bearing would it have on the difficulties confronting the United Nations, in view of the intransigence of those who refused to live up to agreements?"

Moreover, Dr. Hook continued, "how can you speak of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God when some of those you are dealing with don't even believe in God?" He suggested that a scientific approach to international relations might be more effective than a religious one.

This problem and several others are expected to be examined before the third annual American Humanities seminar, which ends here Wednesday. About 150 spokesmen for science, industry and education are taking part.

The sessions are under the auspices of the Humanities Center for Liberal Education, with national headquarters on the state university campus. President Eisenhower's Committee on Scientists and Engineers is cooperating.

The seminar was opened at a luncheon in the Student Union by Dr. Francis H. Horn, president of the University of Rhode Island and chairman of the seminar.

There is a "tendency," he said "to exclude the natural and physical sciences from the realm of the liberal arts, but from the time of the Greeks these sciences have been a part of the context of a liberal education."

Thus, "we do ill in the twentieth century to imply that they are not an integral of the liberal arts," said Dr. Horn.

Dr. Graham, in the keynote speech, asserted that in an age of emphasis on engines, mechanisms and gadgets, "science should become more deeply a part of the humanities in the educational curriculum and less dangerously a part of the barbarities of modern society."

Others taking part in the panel discussion included Dr. Ralph W. Burhoe, executive officer of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, moderator; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant United States Commissioner of Education; Rueben Frodin, former executive dean for professional schools, State University of New York; Dr. Edward F. Haskell, chairman of the Council for Unified Research and Education.

Also, Dr. Charles W. Merrified, associate director of the Joint Council on Economic Education; Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch, editor of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists; Edmund W. Sinnott, past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Dr. William Homer Turner, executive director of United States Steel Foundation, Inc.

Theodore F. Koop, director of Washington news and public affairs, Columbia Broadcasting System, spoke tonight on "Science, the Concern of Every Citizen."

39 1958

DETROIT MAYOR NAMES 4 NEGROES TO 13-MEMBER INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

Detroit-(ANP)--A 13-member interracial committee to advise the Police Department on race relations has been named by Mayor Louis Miriani.

Such a committee was recommended by the Community Relations Commission, a city agency devoted to easing racial tension.

The Commission asserted an independent citizens' committee was needed to reduce misunderstanding and mistrust by many Negroes of the Police Department practices.

The four Negro members named are:

The Rev. Malcolm Dade, rector of St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, of the UAW fair practices department, and a member of the Community Relations Commission; Dr. Lloyd E. Lawson, optometrist, and Dr. Alfred Thomas, director of Edith K. Thomas hospital.

MICHIGAN CITY TO ESTABLISH HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 30—Following agreement by Mayor George M. Algoe to support enactment of an ordinance creating a municipal human relations commission, an NAACP picket line was withdrawn from City Hall.

The NAACP branch, under leadership of C. Frederick Robinson, placed a picket line in front of the hall on Sept. 18 in protest against a closed City Commission hearing on charges of police brutality involving the arrest on Sept. 6 of Miss Dorothy Avant. The picketing was continued until Oct. 25 following exoneration of Miss Avant, a public apology by the police and agreement by the Mayor to work for the establishment of a human relations commission.

Mayor Names 4 Negroes To Interracial Board

DETROIT — (ANP) — A 13-member interracial committee to advise the police department on race relations has been named by Mayor Louis Miriani.

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TOO MUCH PUBLICITY

Education Montgomery, Ala.

Mississippi College Cancels Race Talk

for 3-7-58

JACKSON, Miss., March 6 (AP)—Millsaps College today canceled the race relations speech of a New York man on grounds there has been too much publicity about it.

3-8-58

The Rev. Norman Bergmark, director of religious life at the white Methodist school, said he revoked the invitation to the Rev. Glenn Smiley of Nyack, N.Y., field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Bergmark issued a statement saying because of publicity surrounding the scheduled race relations speech during a series of lectures on various subjects, he canceled Smiley's speech scheduled for Monday.

He said he planned to reschedule from March 10 to March 17 a speech on "constructive solution of the race problem within the framework of segregation." Name of the speaker was not released.

Last night, white Millsaps students met with Tougaloo Southern Christian College (Negro) students at Tougaloo to study what makes each other tick. Tougaloo is supported jointly by the Disciples of Christ and the Congregational Christian Church.

Dr. George Maddox, chairman of the Millsaps sociology department, moderated the rare panel on race relations.

Dr. Maddox asked the 30 students attending the panel for their views on race relations.

A Millsaps male student said he found no basic differences between the races and added the superficial differences are obscured when Negroes and whites are brought into close contact in integrated cities like New York.

"You don't have to go to New York to find out the differences are superficial," a white coed chimed in. "You can just come to Tougaloo. Millsaps probably has more in common with Tougaloo than the other white colleges of the state."

Another Millsaps coed said white Mississippians have little opportunity to know and understand the Negro. "So many of our people don't say anything about Negroes except what white politicians tell them," she said.

A Negro male student praised the Millsaps group for attending the panel.

"I thought the average Mississippian was impregnable, that you couldn't get an idea through to him. At least, I found out tonight that we can communicate," he said.

A Negro coed told Dr. Maddox she would like to see published that "there are high class, middle class and low class Negroes and that the low class is in the majority just like among whites, but that the low classes are always to be seen first."

Millsaps Cancels Integration Talk For Next Week

Daily News Jackson, Miss.

Millsaps College cancelled the speaking engagement of a Nyack, N. Y., man after it was revealed yesterday that he was "on special assignment in the South" to promote integration through "non-violence."

Time 3-24-58

College officials announced the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will not make his scheduled address on race relations at a forum Monday night.

The Rev. Norman Bergmark, director of the religious life at Millsaps, said Smiley had been invited to speak at the suggestion of a student whom he refused to name.

He said Smiley's name came up at a meeting of the Christian Council, the campus organization which is sponsoring the series of lectures on various subjects at Millsaps.

"During the discussion, as I remember it, someone pointed out that he (Smiley) was available to speak," Bergmark said.

NOT IDENTIFIED

Asked who the "someone" was, Bergmark said it was a student he preferred not to identify.

"I'm not sure it would be fair to do that," he said.

The administration of the Methodist - supported college cancelled the speech because it had "been singled out for special notice."

A college official said students and not the administration had invited Borinski and Smiley to speak.

"We just wanted to hear both sides of the issue," one of the students said. "We were not being swayed by any of the talk."

The student, who asked his name be withheld, said, "We have grown up hearing only one side of this question. We want to hear the other side, especially from people who have spent their life studying it."

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He said the students had invited a segregationist to lecture after the first two talks. "Our big mistake," said the student, "was scheduling two integrationists right together."

The furore over Smiley's scheduled speech was touched off by a lecture Monday night by Dr. Ernst Borinski, white professor at Tougaloo College for Negroes who advocated integration. Borinski was mentioned on the floor of the legislature in connection with a proposed investigation of the NAACP following publication of a routine news report of the speech the next day.

Yesterday, the Citizens Council said, Smiley is an employe of a pacifist organization which has sent him South to "organize and direct seminars and workshops" on race relations.

The Citizens Council pointed out that a number of officers of the Fellowship of Reconciliation have been reported espousing Communist causes and that seven officers are members of the NAACP "Committee of 100".

Bergmark yesterday released the following statement on the forum underway at Millsaps:

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"The Christian Council of Millsaps College is currently sponsoring a series of Monday evening programs centering attention on some of the issues that are uppermost in the minds of college students.

Thus 3-6-58

"In each of the six groups an attempt is being made to present a variety of points of view. For example, in the group entitled Current Theological Trends, an evening is being spent on each of the following: Roman Catholic Theology, Liberalism, Evangelical Protestantism, and Neo-orthodoxy. The resourse persons for these topics are the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Josiah G. Chatham, Dr. Henry C. Ricks, Jr., Dr. John Reed Miller, and the Rev. Roy S. Hulan. Other groups are attempting the same type of treatment concerning the nature and destiny of man, international affairs, the consequences of radiation, the ecumenical movement (which is to include a statement of the opposition to the movement), and race relations.

"Because this last topic has been signaled out for special notice, an attempt is now being made to reschedule the announced topic, "Constructive Solution of the Race Problem within the Framework of Segregation," from March 17, when it was originally planned, to March 10. This makes necessary the cancellation of the program announced for March 10.

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ASKING ANSWER

Citizens' Council Questions College

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Daily News Jackson

The letter was issued a few hours after Dr. Finger had himself issued a statement (printed in full text in this issue) defending the college against attacks of the past week on the college's religious council's invitation to two pro-integration speakers.

4-58

Mr. Wright wrote to Dr. Finger: "I am appalled and shocked by certain events at Millsaps college this week.

"On Monday night Dr. Ernst Borinski of Tougaloo College made bold advocacy of racial integration at the Millsaps Christian Center. I asked my own son, John Wright, to attend this meeting so I would have a first hand report. Dr. Borinski's remarks were fully and accurately reported in the press. They do not bear comment.

"Rev. Glenn E. Smiley, National Field Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation was scheduled to speak next Monday night at the Millsaps Christian Center, also as an advocate of racial integration. His appearance was hastily cancelled after disclosure of the nature of his assignment and organization.

PUBLIC CONCERN

"These two incidents point up a mounting public concern over a period of time as to exactly what is going on at Millsaps.

"This concern has reached a climax with the astounding revelation that mixed groups of students from Millsaps and Tougaloo have been meeting for several years. Some of the statements of Millsaps students reported in the Press in this conection are almost unbelievable.

"The college management must be conscious of every student activity on the campus and fully responsible therefor. It cannot hide behind so-called freedom of choice of students, particularly when statements in connection therewith are made by members of the faculty. Mere cancellation of a speaker after public disclosure of his record is not sufficient. A full explanation is in order. The public is entitled to know, friends of the college and parents of students there, are entitled to know exactly what position your administration takes with respect to providing a cloak of prestige and respectability for the furtherance of racial integration.

FRIEND OF MILLSAPS

"As a Methodist, as a long time friend of Millsaps and as a Mississippian, this situation concerns me deeply, as it must concern you. Aside from my interest in Millsaps as a Methodist, seven of my children attended the college, four of whom obtained their degrees there. In addition, you are perhaps familiar with my activities in fund raising drives for Millsaps. I know we share a desire to see the college fulfill its assigned task of providing Christian education at its best.

"I assure you, however, that public confidence in the college is shaken. I am sure you will welcome an opportunity to restore public confidence by stating your precise policy. For that reason I am writing you this open letter and ask that you respond in like fashion so that your answer will receive equal space.

"The Citizens' Councils and patriotic public officials are engaged in a life and death struggle for our very existence against an enemy which position you and every member of your faculty support, so that there is no compromise. It is intolerable for Millsaps College, right here in the heart of Mississippi, to be in the apparent position of undermining everything above expressions.

"Our Executive Committee is thoroughly in accord with the

we are fighting for. I tell you frankly and without rancor that the time has come for a showdown.

"Either you and your faculty are for segregation, or you are for integration. In the best interests of the college, will you make known which position you and every member of your faculty support, so that widespread public doubt will be ended.

"Our Executive Committee is

TOO MUCH PUBLICITY

Mississippi College Cancels Race Talk

JACKSON, Miss., March 6 (AP)—Millsaps College today canceled the race relations speech of a New York man on grounds there has been too much publicity about it.

The Rev. Norman Bergmark, director of religious life at the white Methodist school, said he revoked the invitation to the Rev. Glenn Smiley of Nyack, N.Y., field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Bergmark issued a statement saying because of publicity surrounding the scheduled race relations speech during a series of lectures on various subjects, he canceled Smiley's speech scheduled for Monday.

He said he planned to reschedule from March 10 to March 17 a speech on "constructive solution of the race problem within the framework of segregation." Name of the speaker was not released.

Last night, white Millsaps students met with Tougaloo Southern Christian College (Negro) students at Tougaloo to study what makes each other tick. Tougaloo is supported jointly by the Disciples of Christ and the Congregational Christian Church.

Dr. George Maddox, chairman of the Millsaps sociology department, moderated the rare panel on race relations.

Dr. Maddox asked the 30 students attending the panel for their views on race relations.

A Millsaps male student said he found no basic differences between the races and added the superficial differences are obscured when Negroes and whites are brought into close contact in integrated cities like New York.

"You don't have to go to New York to find out the differences are superficial," a white coed chimed in. "You can just come to Tougaloo. Millsaps probably has more in common with Tougaloo than the other white colleges of the state."

Another Millsaps coed said white Mississippians have little opportunity to know and understand the Negro. "So many of our people don't say anything about Negroes except what white politicians tell them," she said.

A Negro male student praised the Millsaps group for attending the panel.

"I thought the average Mississippian was impregnable, that you couldn't get an idea through to him. At least, I found out tonight that we can communicate," he said.

A Negro coed told Dr. Maddox she would like to see published that "there are high class, middle class and low class Negroes and that the low class is in the majority just like among whites, but that the low classes are always to be seen first."

Millsaps Cancels Integration Talk For Next Week

Millsaps College cancelled the speaking engagement of a Nyack, N. Y., man after it was revealed yesterday that he was "on special assignment in the South" to promote integration through "non violence."

College officials announced the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will not make his scheduled address on race relations at a forum Monday night.

The Rev. Norman Bergmark, director of the religious life at Millsaps, said Smiley had been invited to speak at the suggestion of a student whom he refused to name.

He said Smiley's name came up at a meeting of the Christian Council, the campus organization which is sponsoring the series of lectures on various subjects at Millsaps.

"During the discussion, as I remember it, someone pointed out that he (Smiley) was available to speak," Bergmark said.

NOT IDENTIFIED

Asked who the "someone" was, Bergmark said it was a student he preferred not to identify.

"I'm not sure it would be fair to do that," he said.

The administration of the Methodist - supported college cancelled the speech because it had "been singled out for special notice."

A college official said students and not the administration had invited Borinski and Smiley to speak.

"We just wanted to hear both sides of the issue," one of the students said. "We were not being swayed by any of the talk."

The student, who asked his name be withheld, said, "We have grown up, hearing only one side of this question. We want to hear the other side, especially from people who have spent their life studying it."

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Facts On The Millsaps Story

Daily News p. 8

The Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) of Nyack, N. Y., was scheduled to give a lecture next Monday night at the Millsaps College Christian Center. His talk has been cancelled. Thurs. 3-6-58

Now just what is the Fellowship of Reconciliation? Now, just who is the Rev. Glenn Smiley?

An editorial in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post gives some insight into the organization and its officials.

Secretary-emeritus of FOR is A. J. Muste, boss of the Rev. Mr. Smiley.

The Saturday Evening Post, in commenting on a meeting of the American Forum for Socialist Education, said it was a united-front alliance which convened in New York last December for a "pilot" conference, to serve as a model for similar doings all over the country.

The Post describes Muste as one of the "top pacifist chieftains" taking part in the Forum. Jackson, Miss.

Following is from the Post editorial:

"Among the Red leaders who spoke at the New York meeting were Fred Fine, member of the Communist National Committee, who is appealing a conviction for conspiring against the United States; Earl Durham, National Youth Secretary of the Communist Party; Steve Nelson, chairman of the C. P. of Western Pennsylvania; and Dr. Albert Blumberg, member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

"Some of the prominent Communists in the audience were John Gates, former editor of the deceased Daily Worker, who has served a prison term as a conspirator and has since left the party; Alexander Trachtenberg and George Blake Charney, who are appealing their conspiracy sentences; and Morris U. Schappes, who has done time for perjury.

"The top pacifist chieftains were A. J. Muste, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Russell Johnson, of the American Friends Service Committee. They lunched that day with the Red leader, Steve Nelson, while planning the schedule for the afternoon session.

"On the previous night there was a cocktail party in honor of Muste, at $2.50 a mouth. Among the speakers glorifying him was Dorothy Rose (Mrs. Albert) Blumberg, who has served a prison term for conspiracy against the United States. She read a letter in praise of Muste by her former jailmate, Communist Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, whose record includes false charges that the United States dropped deadly germs on Chinese farmers."

A. J. Muste (pronounced musty), boss of the Rev. Mr. Smiley, is keeping strange company, but that's his business.

Additional information on the Fellowship of Reconciliation is given by the American Council of Christian Laymen. It describes FOR as one of the "Communist, Communist-front and Socialist organizations with which various officers, leaders and prominent members of the Federal Council of Churches have been affiliated."

A pamphlet issued by the American Council of Christian Laymen says of FOR:

"Radical-pacifist group using Christian terms to spread Communist propaganda. Circulated petitions for and played a leading role in bringing about the recognition of Russia in 1933. Is a section of the ultra-radical War Resisters International which, according to its literature, 'believes a new social order can be and will be established. . . .it believes these changes can be accomplished by revolutionary uprising.'. . . Is a branch of International Fellowship of Reconciliation, which says, 'we must work for a radical reorganization of society' and insists that 'the class war is a fact.'"

A pamphlet distributed by FOR itself says:

"The FOR has put Glenn Smiley on special assignment in the South for much of the coming year, including a solid block of three months beginning January 1. He will organize and direct workshops and seminars throughout the South, a work in which he has been so exceptionally successful during the past year."

The FOR pamphlet continues: "The FOR has authorized employment for those months of two workers, to form with Glenn a 'team' to operate in churches and colleges and be available to go at an instant's notice to new crisis areas."

In further comment on the meeting of the American Forum for Socialist Education, at which Muste was so loudly praised, the Saturday Evening Post said:

"Some socialist-minded groups" like the National Socialists—the Nazis—are barred from the Forum. It does seem a shame, the magazine concludes, to find "discrimination practiced among educators for socialism."

An announcement has been made from Millsaps College here that the Rev. Mr. Smiley's lecture scheduled for next Monday night has been cancelled because of "special notice."

If it was right for the Rev. Mr. Smiley to speak without publicity, it is right for him to speak following publicity. Publicity would only attract a larger audience. Freedom of speech is a cherished right. So is freedom of the press to record and report what is said at such lectures. Let the bright light of publicity shine.

FOR's pamphlet said the Rev. Smiley was put on the road to rush in "at an instant's notice to new crisis areas."

If there was a "crisis" at Millsaps College, it faded suddenly, rapidly, quickly, forthwith, etc.

Mississippi Roundup—

Race Relations Speech Cancelled

JACKSON, Miss., March 7 (AP)—The Rev. Norman Bergmark of Millsaps College has cancelled the race relations speech scheduled for Monday by the Rev. Glenn Smilty of Nyack, N. Y.

Bergmark, director of religious life at Millsaps, said he dropped the speech on grounds there has been too much publicity about it.

Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, was to talk during a series of lectures on various subjects. His name was suggested, Bergmark said, by a student during a meeting of the Christian Council, sponsor of the lecture series.

Bergmark said he also planned to reschedule from March 10 to March 17 a speech on "constructive solution of the race problem within the framework of segregation."

Name of the speaker was not released.

Negro Church Finds It Has Many Friends

CANTON, Miss. — Contributions toward rebuilding a Negro church destroyed by a recent tornado are coming in at a "gratifying rate", according to Frank E. Allen, president of the Canton Exchange Bank.

Negro and white residents have joined hands to rebuild the Asbury Methodist Church. Allen and Homer Casteel, former lieutenant governor, are heading the campaign for solicitations from white persons.

Allen said today "a good many remittances are coming in from out of town."

Anyone wishing to mail contributions may do so by writing Allen or Tom Q. Ellis, Box 177, Jackson. Ellis, clerk of the Supreme Court, is handling Jackson contributions.

REGRETS INVITATIONS

Millsaps President Reviews Race Talks

The president of Millsaps College said Saturday that "it is exceedingly regrettable" that invitations had gone out to Prof. Ernst Borinski of Tougaloo College and to Dr. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, both for addresses on the campus.

But Dr. H. Ellis Finger, Jr., also pointed out that "it is better to have freedom of speech abused now and then than not to have it at all."

In an extended statement, Dr. Finger reviewed the events of the past week on the local collegiate front where integration discussions have been discussed in many corners and criticized in almost as many. He also reviews the place of the college in the world of today and the part it has played in the past.

Dr. Finger's full text:

"In view of the extensive newspaper publicity given in recent days to some discussion groups at Millsaps College, it is appropriate for a statement to be made to all friends of the College. It is hoped that this statement will be carefully read and considered in its entirety. Apology is made for its length. Its importance justifies it.

"The Millsaps College Christian Council, composed of 9 students elected by the several denominational and religious groups on the campus, planned a series of discussion groups for the month of March on the following topics: (1) Theological Trends; (2) Consequences of Nuclear Energy; (3) Christianity and Race Relations; (4) The Christian and International Relations; (5) The Christian Interpretation of Man; and (6) The Ecumencial Movement in the Church. A number of guests were invited representing different points of view to present a part of the topic. The groups were to meet simultaneously on Monday evenings.

"Some students expressed an interest in hearing a presentation of more than one side of the topic on Christianity and Race Relations. It is difficult to find a white man in Jackson who would speak to the Negro's point of view. It was therefore suggested that a white professor at Tougaloo be asked to present the topic as he understands that the Negro sees it. When the invitation was issued no questions were asked about what organizations the professor belonged to.

"The professor was invited to speak on Monday evening, March 3. He spoke to 16 students. It is exceedingly regrettable that this invitation was issued.

"The next speaker scheduled was Mr. Glenn Smiley. At a student Conference during the Christmas vacation Mr. Smiley spoke to a number of college students about possible visits to their campuses. Some Millsaps College students knew of this conversation and encouraged Mr. Smiley to pursue his interest. He was scheduled to speak on the Race Relations Forum. He was to have spoken on the importance of not using violence in any controversies or differences between racial groups.

"There are to be sure differences of opinion on the ends Mr. Smiley seeks. There surely is no difference of opinion among Christians about his means. We propose to resolve our differences whatever they are without violence. This was to have been his presentation.

"The press received a story announcing that a "second integrationist" was scheduled to speak at the college. The story was so misleading about the purpose of this scheduled talk that Mr. Smiley's appearance was cancelled. It is also exceedingly regrettable that this invitation was extended. The College Administration will urge all committees inviting guest speakers to exercise care and caution in the selection of appropriate personnel.

"A second speaker in the group on race relations is a well-known and highly respected citizen of Jackson and Yazoo City. He will present the topic from the viewpoint of a segregationist. His name did not appear in the original list of speakers for the reason that the Christian Council had been unable to reach him for a specific commitment.

"The press has carried reports also of a discussion led at Tougaloo College by a Millsaps College professor. Some readers have concuded that there was some relationship between this and the discussion groups at Millsaps. There was no such relationship.

"The Millsaps professor accepted the speaking engagement some weeks ago, before any of the Christian Council discussion groups had been announced or planned. A number of other highly respected and prominent white citizens of Jackson have addressed this monthly Social Seminar Forum at Tougaloo. This is an instance of white men being invited to speak to a Negro group.

"A number of Millsaps students expressed an interest in hearing the Millsaps professor at Tougaloo. The Millsaps professor himself arranged a segregated seating arrangement for these students at Tougaloo.

"Unfortunately a reporter secured hastily made statements from some of these students. The students, we feel, were exploited. They had neither the time nor the opportunity to give careful thought to the wording or implications of their statements.

"The administration of Millsaps College will urge all staff members to be discriminating in accepting speaking engagements and be always mindful of their responsibilities to the college. The administration will also urge professors to use great care in the meetings they recommend to their students.

"It is regrettable that so much attention has been paid to these incidents and that so much misunderstanding has resulted. It does offer an opportunity to make some pertinent observations:

"1. College students have a right to hear various points of view. They are more mature in their judgments than they sometimes are credited with. It is far better in a democracy and in a Christian college to allow opportunities for different points of view to be heard than to forbid them to be presented.

"2. Millsaps College has its weaknesses. Nobody knows this better than the faculty, the trustees, and the administration, all of whom seek diligently to identify the weaknesses and to correct them.

"Indoctrination is NOT one of our weaknesses. It is to be noted that a Roman Catholic priest accepted an invitation to appear on one of the Forums. The Christian Council had no thought that the Protestant listeners would become attracted to the Roman Church. They felt that it would be informative to have this point of view presented along with others.

"3. Millsaps College is proud to be an institution of the Methodist Church. We are proud to note that a large proportion of our students are members of other denominations than Methodist. The college endeavors faithfully to be fair in championing the Christian faith in a persuasive manner. The Purpose of Millsaps College clearly states this and is available for al to examine.

"4. In an age when we are alarmed at the increasing controls of government, we should be strengthening those institutions which support and preserve freedom of speech. It is better to have freedom of speech abused now and then than not to have it at all. A tightly censored control by church or other groups is as offensive and ultimately as fatal to freedom as is state regimentation.

"The Christian tradition maintains steadfastly that we are ultimately governed by Christ. This is no plea for an irresponsible use or abuse of freedom. It is a plea for the freedom we treasure and for which our forefathers died.

"5. Millsaps College is willing now, as always, to be judged by its graduates. In scores of Mississippi communities and beyond there are useful and faithful ministers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, farmers, businessmen, statesmen and housewives — products of this college in early and recent years. We can thank God for what this college has meant to the city of Jackson, to Mississippi, to the Methodist Church, and to the nation. Its greatest years of usefulness lie in the future.

"Every thoughtful person needs carefully to consider that if freedom is attacked at one college, it will eventually be attacked at all educational institutions. Moreover, every pulpit, every newspaper, every individual could be pressured. Differences of opinion are to be welcomed. The only alternative is dreaded thought control. Millsaps College joins with the entire Christian Church, of which it is an integral part, in pledging to its constituents its devotion to preserving a climate where freedom may prosper and where intimidation, fear and bondage are doomed."

EXPLORING THE 'TICK'

Integrated Meet Held At Tougaloo

White and Negro students crowded the Social Science room at Tougaloo College last night to discover what makes each other "tick."

About 30 students from Millsaps College attended the discussion on race relations at the Negro college. Dr. George Maddox, chairman of the sociology department at Millsaps, was the moderator.

"We have no illusions about this being a friendly visit, nor do you. We are here to explore what makes you tick and to allow you to make this exploration with us," Maddox said as the discussion opened.

Introduced by the controversial Dr. Ernst Borinski, white Tougaloo professor who advocated integration during a Millsaps talk Monday night, Maddox asked the white and Negro students their views on race relations.

A Millsaps male student said there were "no basic differences" between the races and the "superficial differences" are obscured when Negro and whites are brought into close contact in integrated cities like New York City.

"You don't have to go to New York to find out the differences are superficial. You can just come to Tougaloo. Millsaps probably has more in common with Tougaloo than the white colleges of the state," a white coed added.

Another Millsaps coed complained that white persons in Mississippi have little opportunity to know and understand the Negro.

"So many of our people don't know anything about Negroes except what cheap politicians tell them," she said.

Maddox said the meeting last night was originally scheduled as a panel discussion but his panelists withdrew following publicity about integration speeches at Millsaps.

"My panel disappeared before my very eyes," Maddox told the audience.

Maddox said the panelists evidently withdrew because of fear of "pressures" and asked his audience if they were "wise."

"By not coming, they defeated the whole purpose, to know each other better," a Millsaps student replied.

Another Millsaps student said he "had to come. There comes a time when you can't compromise your principles."

A Negro student suggested the next inter-racial meeting be held at Millsaps.

"Then we can mix, communicate, with other Millsaps students not as liberal as those here," he said.

Maddox said he thought there was little likelihood that Tougaloo students would be permitted at Millsaps.

"My associates are fair-minded but they are realists. Are you aware there could be serious consequences for Millsaps if such a meeting was held there? If you commit an institution to given goals, it can be destroyed," Maddox replied.

Maddox asked if any of the Negro students would be reluctant to attend a meeting at Millsaps because of economic or family pressures.

"We'll go anywhere. We would go to the governor's mansion if they would let us," a Tougaloo male student answered.

One Negro male student praised the Millsaps group for attending the Tougaloo discussion.

"I thought the average Mississippian was impregnable, that you couldn't get an idea through to him. At least, I found out tonight that we can communicate," he said.

Maddox commented that the meeting would undoubtedly be reported in the press and asked the Negroes what they would like to see in print.

"I would like to see it published that there are high class, middle class and low class Negroes and that the low class is in the majority just like among whites. But that the low classes are always to be seen first," a Negro coed said.

The inter-racial meetings at Tougaloo have been held periodically the past several years. Maddox said the crowd was larger last night because of the publicity given integration speaker at Millsaps.

One Millsaps student said he attended the meeting because he felt his academic freedom was threatened by the publicity.

"Someone is trying to take away my right to learn from whom I want to. I resent it," he said.

Race Lecture At Millsaps Is Cancelled

JACKSON, March 5 (U.P.)—A Citizens Council and legislative denunciation of a proposed lecture speech to students at Millsaps College was followed today by the school's concellation of a second such lecture.

The Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary for the Fellowship of Reconciliation of Nyack, N. Y., had been invited to lead students in a discussion of race relations next Monday.

Last Monday Dr. Ernst Borinski, a white sociology professor at nearby Tougaloo College for Negroes, told Millsaps students racial segregation was un-Christianlike and the Negro in Mississippi was dissatisfied with it.

The State House of Representatives yesterday adopted a Senate resolution calling for a legislative investigation of the NAACP and one representative suggested that the investigation include Borinski, who is in the

Negro Drowns In Lake, But Friend Saved

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 8 (U.P.)—Tony Caldwell, a Negro [illegible] drowned Saturday in Chotard Lake in Issaquena County near here but his companion was rescued by three white men.

Caldwell, 54, an employe in the Illinois Central Railway shops here, was in a boat with Chester Garlin, also of Vicksburg, when it [illegible] and dipped and it sank.

The two Negroes jumped into the water. Caldwell drowned but three white men in another boat rescued Garlin.

Mississippi Roundup—

Race Relations Speech Cancelled

JACKSON, Miss., March 7 (AP)—The Rev. Norman Bergmark of Millsaps College has cancelled the race relations speech scheduled for Monday by the Rev. Glenn Smilty of Nyack, N. Y.

Bergmark, director of religious life at Millsaps, said he dropped the speech on grounds there has been too much publicity about it.

Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, was to talk during a series of lectures on various subjects. His name was suggested, Bergmark said, by a student during a meeting of the Christian Council, sponsor of the lecture series.

Bergmark said he also planned to reschedule from March 10 to March 17 a speech on "constructive solution of the race problem within the framework of segregation."

Name of the speaker was not released.

White And Negro Students Meet In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., March 6 (AP)—White and Negro college students crowded a Tougaloo Southern Christian College social science room last night trying to find out what makes each other tick.

Such a mixed meeting is rare in segregated Mississippi.

About 30 students from Millsaps (Methodist) College attended and Dr. George Maddox, Millsaps sociology chairman, acted as moderator. Millsaps is a white school; Tougaloo is Negro.

"We are here to explore what makes you tick and to allow you to make this exploration with us," said Maddox at the outset.

A Millsaps male said the races had "no basic difference." A Millsaps coed said, "Millsaps probably has more in common with Tougaloo than the other white colleges of the state." Another coed said whites and Negroes had little opportunity in Mississippi to know and understand each other.

One Negro youth praised the white students for appearing. Another expressed pleasure that "at least I found out tonight that we can communicate."

Maddox asked the Negroes what they would like to see printed about the meeting.

A Negro coed replied: "I would like to see it published that there are high class, middle class and low class Negroes and that the low class is in the majority just like among whites, but that the low classes are always to be seen first."

Interracial Pair Touring Canada

ST. LOUIS. (NNPA)—Two college youths, who began their interracial friendship five years ago in a Boy Scout camp, last week piled into a 20-year old jalopy and are now touring Canada.

Harold Mayes, 21, and Harry Dunham, 19, met at the Beaumont Scout Reservation in 1953.

Despite their racial differences (Dunham happens to be white), the two youths continued this friendship. Mayes is a junior at Harris Teacher's College and Dunham is a sophomore at Washington University in chemical engineering.

As time for their Easter school vacation drew near, and neither of them had any specific plan during their enforced idleness, the youths decided on the Canadian trip.

Larry Dunham took his 1938 sedan to a mechanic and had the car thoroughly checked. The jalopy, incidentally, has a 1954 motor, but Dunham insists "it's not a hot rod."

Meanwhile, Mayes, who is an Eagle Scout and also a scoutmaster, wrote to the Canada chamber of commerce and received through the mail, detailed maps of the Canadian provinces.

The boys left in the wee hours of Palm Sunday morning. They said they were not anticipating any undue hardships. "After all, we have been on many scouting trips before and know how to rough it," explained

Name Executive Director For Human Rights Agency

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The Missouri Commission on Human Rights held its first formal meeting here Saturday, June 7, on the campus of St. Louis university.

The commission issued a statement of general philosophy and appointed an executive director.

Named as the executive for the state agency was Gregory E. Shinert, 32 years old, who received the master of education degree in human relations at St. Louis university this June.

Shinert, a high school teacher in St. Louis for three years, has had a variety of experience in human relations work. He was a member of the first Interracial club at Notre Dame university where he was a student for two years. He spent two years as a volunteer worker with Friendship House, a social service agency in Washington, D. C., and spent one year with an interracial boy's club in Washington.

Worked In South

In New Orleans, he worked with a group of laymen furthering the cause of interracial understanding in that city under the direction of Loyola university and has made a study of Rural In-Migration for the National Conference of Christians and Jews in St. Louis.

Shinert, a native of Houston, Texas, spent two years in the U. S. Air Force and flew 18 missions as a B-17 gunner over Germany, Austria and northern Italy.

In announcing the general working philosophy of the State Commission, Father Trafford Maher, S.J., of St. Louis U., the chairman, stated that "the commission recognizes the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family, irrespective of their racial, ethnic and cultural backgrounds."

He said that the commission enforses the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations.

To Secure Rights

He said that the commission would work toward securing for every citizen of Missouri "the right to work, to education, to housing, to the use of public accommodations of health and welfare services and facilities, and the right to live in peace and dignity without discrimination, segregation or distinction based on race, color, ancestry, national origin or place of birth."

The state agency will endeavor to do what Governor Blair instructed it to do, Father Maher said, and that is to seek legal measures which will protect and procure fair treatment of all people."

Will Receive Complaints

Father Maher announced that the commission is now ready to receive and investigate complaints of racial discrimination within the scope of the law under which the commission was established.

Information and material relative to a denial of human rights should be sent to the commission at 15 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis. Permanent headquarters of the commission probably will be established later in Jefferson City.

Commission To Probe Race Bias

ST. LOUIS — (UPI) — The Missouri Commission on Human Rights is ready to receive and investigate complaints of racial discrimination, Gregory E. Shinert, executive director, announced last week.

The commission, temporarily located at Sodality Hall at St. Louis university, will open offices in Jefferson City Sept. 1, Shinert said.

Shinert said the commission is now undertaking a study of human rights in Missouri, and hopes to have a publication ready for distribution in early September.

Mo. Commission To Study Bias In All State Counties

ST. LOUIS (NNPA)— The Missouri Commission on Human Rights plans to study the extent of racial discrimination in all of the state's 114 counties and present a report to the governor and the Legislature next year, the Rev. Trafford P. Maher, S.J., chairman announced Saturday.

Father Maher, dean of the St. Louis University Department of Education, said the study would be made by means of questionaires. The commission, he said, will conduct research projects and make public reports on discrimination in Missouri, and recommend ways of eliminating discrimination.

The commission has received a letter from Missouri Attorney General John M. Dalton, stating that the Legislature or any city council can order use of any public place by all persons, regardless of race, creed or color, Father Maher said.

Under the law establishing the commission, it has only the authority to receive and investigate reports of discrimination.

Man Drowns In Attempt To Save Boy

ANDERSON, S. C. — (UPI) — The courageous efforts of a white man to save a 12-year-old Negro boy from drowning in a lake near here ended in death for both of them last week.

Herman Griffin, 27, an Anderson furniture salesman, had pulled young Ezelle Williams to within 10 feet of shore when the boy's frenzied struggles dragged them both under.

Griffin heard the boy scream for help after his companions were reported to have pushed him from a boat. He shouted "I'll save you," and dived in. Bodies of both the boy and his would-be rescuer were recovered.

White Man Risks Life Saves Tot 2

ST. LOUIS, (ANP) — John Rolling, a white truck driver, rushed into a burning house this week and rescued two-year-old Tony Campbell. He was unaware that Tony's one-year-old and two months old brothers were sleeping in the next room.

The children were left in the living room of the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Eulus Campbell while Mrs. Cambell went to a nearby store for fuel oil.

Rolling saw the smoke coming from the third floor windows of the house as he drove past in his truck. He left his truck, turned in an alarm and dashed up the stairs as tenants ran outside. He grabbed Tony but was not aware there were other children present.

Firemen praised Rolling for the rescue. The bodies of the two other infants were found later by firemen probing the ruins.

"Answer To An Angry World"

Moral Re-Armament Force Given Tribute, Thanks At Hungry Club

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(WORLD Managing Editor)

Moral Re-Armament is the "answer to a hungry and angry world," an overflowing Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club audience was told Wednesday in a special session dedicated to this world force.

Peter Howard, eminent playwright and journalist of London, England, declared in the principal statement on MRA that:

"Moral Re-Armament offers the world the answer to war, unemployment, hunger and division in every land and nation."

Furthermore, he works, Mr. Howard pointed out, noting the moral change in world leadership of nation after nation, particularly those countries which were belligerents in World Wars I and II.

POWER IN AMERICA

America is the only country left with the answer for peace in the world, the speaker said, noting that the answer must be lived.

From the start of the program, which was heavily applauded by the thoroughly interracial audience, to the end, speakers pointed out international and international need for Moral Re-Armament.

Master of ceremonies Atty. A. T. Walden declared:

"Atlanta is fortunate to have had dedicated group like Moral Re-Armament in our midst for four months. Thousands have seen its plays and been touched by that great dedicated group which it out to heal the hurts of men. Atlanta is grateful and will never be the same again because of MRA, which exists to make this a kind of world God wants it to be."

POWER TO 'BETTER LIVING'

Phillip H. Whitehead, Atlanta author, said he had found the answer to "better living" after seeing the presentation of the "Crowning Experience."

"Fear is the greatest single force for evil in the world today," Mr. Whitehead stated. "We're all working for one thing in the world today—survival. MRA is a picket for world survival."

Miss Nichols, a student of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., while representing Youth in the MRA movement, said:

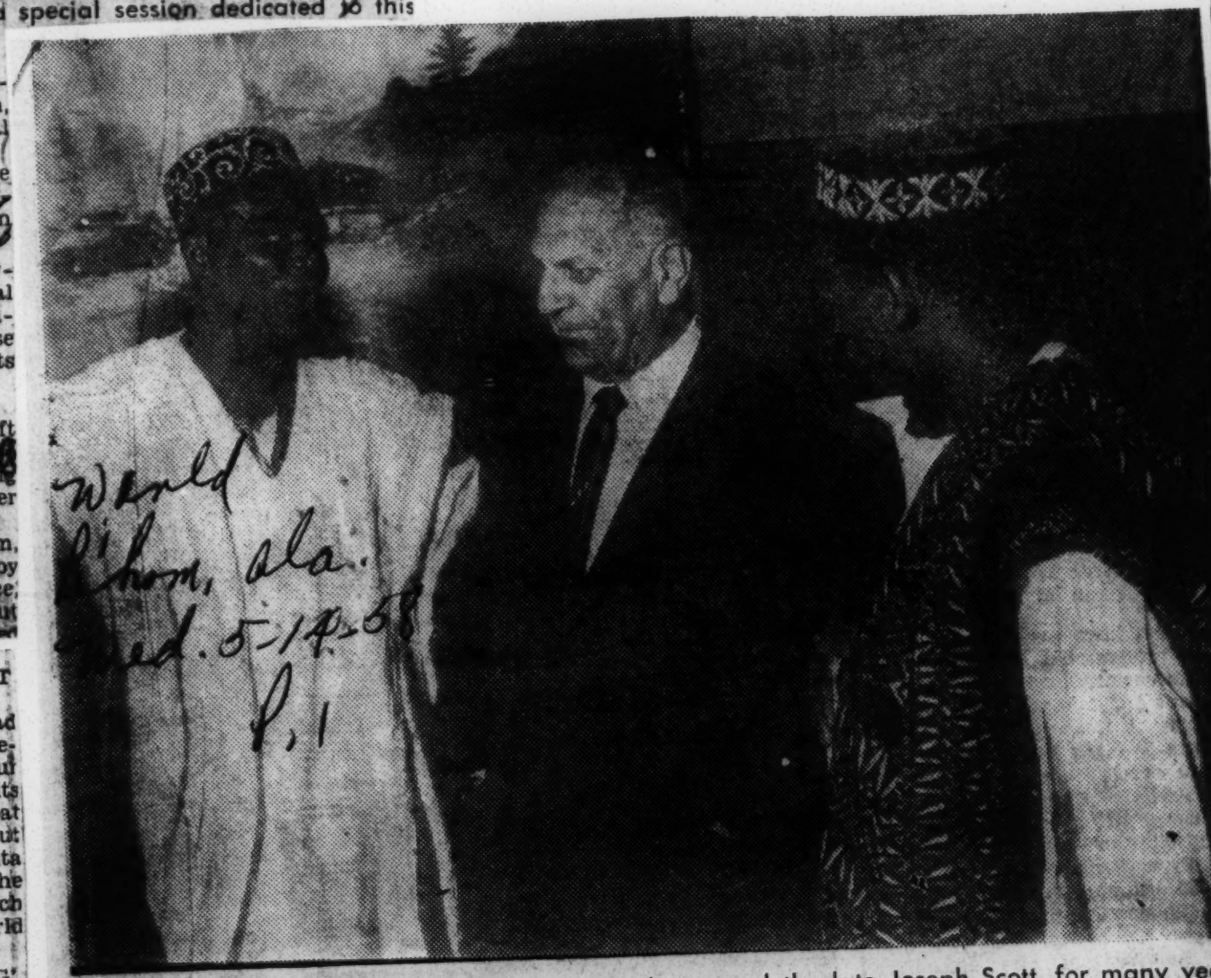
"I and thousands of other youth throughout the world have found an idea big enough to live by. We have learned to live by the absolute principles of MRA, which are honesty, purity, unselfishness and love."

SONGS TELL STORY

Interspersed in the program were songs which beautifully told of MRA's approach to the change in human nature. The stars of "The Crowning Experience"—Miss Muriel Smith and Louis Byles—led the international chorus in singing "The World Walked Into My Heart Today," which pictured all races and colors of men living together at peace. The MRA Quartet sang "Human Nature" and other selections, written of the need for and ease with which the brotherhood of man can be improved.

Great and standing ovations were given Atlantans who welcomed the MRA forces to Atlanta and who have cooperated with the extension of its ideology and influence. Among those given special tribute were T. Guy Woolford, Miss Frances Woolford, the Rev. Allen Thornhill, of Oxford, author of "The Crowning Experience," and the sponsoring committee, including W. H. Aiken, J. B. Blayton, Sr., Mrs. William Holmes Borders, Mrs. Thomas J. Henry, J. R. Henderson, Alfred G. Kuettner, Jorgen Madsen, S. Walton Peabody, Zenas Sears, and Vernon Slaughter.

The Moral Re-Armament group, including natives and citizens of all continents, was presented to the Hungry Club audience. They will leave Atlanta later this month, arriving in Mackinac Island, Mich., for the World Assembly starting May 29. It is expected that a number of Atlantans will go to Mackinac this summer.



GOVERNOR AND "FREEDOM" STARS — California Governor Knight, introducing last week's premiere of all-African film "Freedom" at the Fox Figueroa Theatre in Los Angeles, is shown with John Amata, one of the authors and stars of the film, and his brother, Isaac Amata.

The Governor said: "Through Dr. Buchman and the late Joseph Scott, for many years we have known Moral Re-Armament. I believe with all my heart in every single thing you are doing. It is the only alternative to the vaporization of civilization. MRA is America's true heritage."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

SOUTHERN DELEGATION ELECTRIFIES MRA MEET

By UPI

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. — A strong Southern Delegation of 75 electrified the moral Re-Armament Summit Conference here Saturday with reports of "an answer at work in the South" and their "united determination" to give it to the world.

They came by chartered plane and represent a cross-section of the life of the South from both races.

An Atlanta newspaperman, Al Kuettner, said "The ideology of MRA has brought us something brand new in the South. We now have a force working under the Guidance of God, bringing answers to the problems of the South.

"This is important," said Kuettner, "because the world's view of America is largely its view of the South."

Kuettner said he had earlier Saturday attended a Southern caucus "the first in my experience which did not end up in a fight."

This answer in the south was aptly illustrated by Bremer Hofmeyr of the well-known Afrikaner family of South Africa, who together with Africans from all over the continent have been working with Moral Rearmament in the south this winter. He spoke of the effects in Arkansas, Kentucky, and Mississippi as well as Georgia.

Hofmeyr has just come from Miami where he introduced the MRA All- African film "Freedom" which was shown during a governors' conference on the initiative of the southern governors.

One of the great Buddhist leaders of Asia was introduced to the assembly. He is the Lord Abbot of the Watmahadtat Monastery where he is in charge of 200,000 monks and students in Thailand. This is the first time a Buddhist dignitary of this importance has been to America.

Six hundred ninety eight delegates have already arrived at the conference.

MRA Called Force to Beat Communism

The one force that can not only cope with but can ultimately defeat, communism is the Moral Re-Armament movement, Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of India's Mahatma, said today.

In fact, said the 25-year-old follower of Dr. Frank Buchman, it has already beaten the Reds hands down in Japan.

"The world assembly for Moral Re-Armament met last summer at Mackinac Island, Mich." said Mr. Gandhi. "To that meeting went 102 leaders of the 4,300,000 Japanese Youth Federation. Most of the 102 were bitterly anti-American and many were Communists.

"Yet after three months of training in MRA these delegates went home as a united ideological force determined to fight for democracy."

Communists Beaten.

Mr. Gandhi said the MRA leaders spent the winter spreading their tenets of needed spiritual regeneration among the Japanese people. When the Youth Federation election of April 8 came, he said, the Communists who had campaigned to take over all key posts were all defeated.

"The Communists," said the Indian newspaperman and lecturer, "had said: 'When our flag flies over the Federation building Japan will be in our pocket.'"

Later, in a general popular election for a new Diet two million new voters cast their ballots for Nobusuke Kishi—not for the Reds as expected, Mr. Gandhi pointed out.

Sees Need in Africa.

"Premier Kishi himself gives credit for his re-election to the MRA leaders trained at Mackinac Island," he said.

Mr. Gandhi said there is immediate need for Moral Re-Armament forces to save Africa from communism. He said that the recent Ghana conference of African nations was subjected to strong pressures from Moscow and expressed the belief that only MRA could combat these pressures successfully.

GHANANS IN ATLANTA CELEBRATE NATION'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY—Two natives of Ghana, who are members of the Moral Re-Armament forces on the Atlanta mission, took time out Thursday to pay respects to the first anniversary celebration of the new African nation. Miss Marianna Yakuhu, left, of Tamale, Ghana, and Isaac Vander Puije, right, of Accra, flank Louis Bayles, Jamaican star of "The Crowning Experience," during a visit to the Atlanta Daily World officers.

500 Guests From Around The Earth

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 3-28-58

Fellowship Honors Women Of Moral Re-Armament Here

The International Fellowship honoring Muriel Smith, Ann Buckles and all the Women of Moral Re-Armament was one of the most brilliant and significant events to take place in the Gate City this year.

Five hundred guests gathered in the Ballroom of the Waluhaje Hotel on Tuesday evening at 8:30 when the Sponsoring Committee of Atlanta Women served as hostesses to the interesting and interested group of citizens of the Earth.

Sharing the spotlight as special guests of honor during the evening were seventeen women from around the world who are presently in Atlanta with the large MRA force.

Sharing top honors were: Miss Muriel Smith, Broadway star, who played the title role as "Carmen Jones," starred in "South Pacific," and "The King And I." She also played the title role in the opera "Carmen" at Convent Garden, London and now stars in the new Moral Re-Armament musical, "The Crowning Experience."

Miss Ann Buckles, of Kingsport, Tennessee, played leading roles in such Broadway productions as "The Pajama Game," "Mrs. McThing," "The Fifth Season" and also on TV programs. Ann Buckles co-stars with Muriel Smith in "The Crowning Experience."

Miss Frances Woolford, daughter of the late Mr. T. Guy Woolford, Sr., founder of the Retail Credit Co. Miss Woolford is one of the hostesses of MRA in Atlanta.

Mrs. Blanton Belk, of Summitt, New Jersey, daughter of a Wall Street banker.

Mrs. Barbara Thornhill, of Montclair, New Jersey, wife of Mr. Alan Thornhill, author of "The Crowning Experience."

Mrs. Marion Clayton Anderson, former Hollywood star and director of "The Crowning Experience."

Miss Denise Hyde, of Boston, Mass., a graduate of Vassar College, who has worked with MRA around the world.

Madame Felix Eboue, widow of the Governor General of French Equatorial Africa and delegate-at-large, representing French and overseas territories in the Assembly of the French Union.

Mrs. Kenaston Twitchell, daughter of Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey.

Mrs. George Daneel, from Pretoria, South Africa.

Dr. Nadir Convalius, a physician from Dutch Guiana, S. America.

Mrs. John Henry Hammond, of New York, great granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Miss Mariama Yakubu, who is the daughter of the Tolon Na member of parliament and President of Northern Territories Council of Ghana and representative of 1 1-2 million people.

Mrs. Dorothy Kubeynje, a nurse from Lagos, Nigeria.

Miss Susie Cabanero, coloratura soprano from the Philippines, who set aside a promising singing career to come and play a leading part in "The Crowning Experience." Miss Cabanero was unable to attend due to illness.

Mrs. Charles Moore, of Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mrs. Charles Slattery, sister of Bishop Lawrence of Boston and widow of the late Bishop Slattery of Boston.

Under the direction of Mrs. William Holmes Borders, General Chairman, a most unique and entertaining evening was shared around the challenging theme "Working In Fellowship With God." As the guests assembled, Mrs. Geraldine Moore conducted a musical fellowship featuring Caribbean airs. Greetings were extended by Mrs. J. B. Harris, Mrs. Sammye Coan and Mrs. Katherine Johnson.

GIFTS PRESENTED

A handsomely inscribed silver tray was presented MRA on behalf of the Sponsoring group by Mrs. J. Russell Simmons. This gift for MRA American Headquarters at Mackinac Island was received by Miss Ann Buckles. Mrs. Borders presented the honorees a check for three hundred dollars which was received by Miss Muriel Smith.

The MRA International Chorus responded with an original song written especially for this occasion. Other expressions came from Mrs. Anderson and Madame Eugenia Eboue of Paris, France, who spoke in French.

Among the out-of-town guests attending the affair was Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Dean of Women of Bethune-Cookman College.

Hostesses during the evening were women who are active in religious, educational, business and cultural affairs of Atlanta. This group consisted of Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. C. A. Scott, Mrs. Harry V. Richardson, Mrs. Coans, Mrs. Virginia Dickerson, Mrs. H. A. Bowen, Mrs. Helen Collins, Mrs. Cecil Edwards, Mrs. Myrtle Lyons, Mrs. Marjorie King, Mrs. Edith Maddox, Mrs. Mamie Braxton Davis, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Mrs. Maggie Howard, Mrs. Nell Blackshear, Mrs. Mable Hawks, Mrs. Annie Doris Hall, Mrs. Billie Harden and Mrs. Nell Williams of Augsberg, Germany and Columbus, Georgia.

Assisting at the punch bowls were Mrs. Lila Hunter, Mrs. Julia Burgess and Mrs. Grace Eagle.

Guests were registered during the evening by Miss Florence Hogan, Mrs. Lavonia Phillips, Mrs. Hershel Davis, Mrs. Rebecca Gaillard and Mrs. Thomas J. Henry.

Sub-Committees of the International Fellowship and their chairman and co-chairman were:

Co-ordinating Committee: Mrs. Simmons, chairman; Mrs. Harris, co-chairman.

Secretarial Committee: Mrs. Sophia Lovlace, chairman; Mrs. Omie L. Dixon, co-chairman.

Decoration Committee: Mrs. Ruth Brown, chairman; Mrs. Virginia B. Aldridge, co-chairman.

Goodwill Committee: Mrs. J. W. Sellers, chairman; Mrs. A. T. Walden, co-chairman.

Music Committee: Mrs. Coan chairman; Miss Hogan, co-chairman

Refreshment Committee: Mrs. Annie K. Cappage, chairman; Mrs. Annie B. Hatcher, co-chairman. After more than two hours of music and informal conversations, the group reluctantly parted.

World's Most Significant Movement, Walden Says

Moral Re-Armament Ideals Seen Ousting Racial Woes

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat 3-22-58

Atty. A. T. Walden, Negro Member of the Bar for the United States Supreme Court, speaking over Radio Station WERD in Atlanta, key city of the "Deep South," Wednesday said that "the triumph of the principles represented by Moral Re-Armament will ultimately erase and demolish all barriers based solely on differences in race and color."

Colonel Walden, who is a member of the National Legal Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, described Moral Re-Armament as "The most significant movement in the area of human relations in the world today."

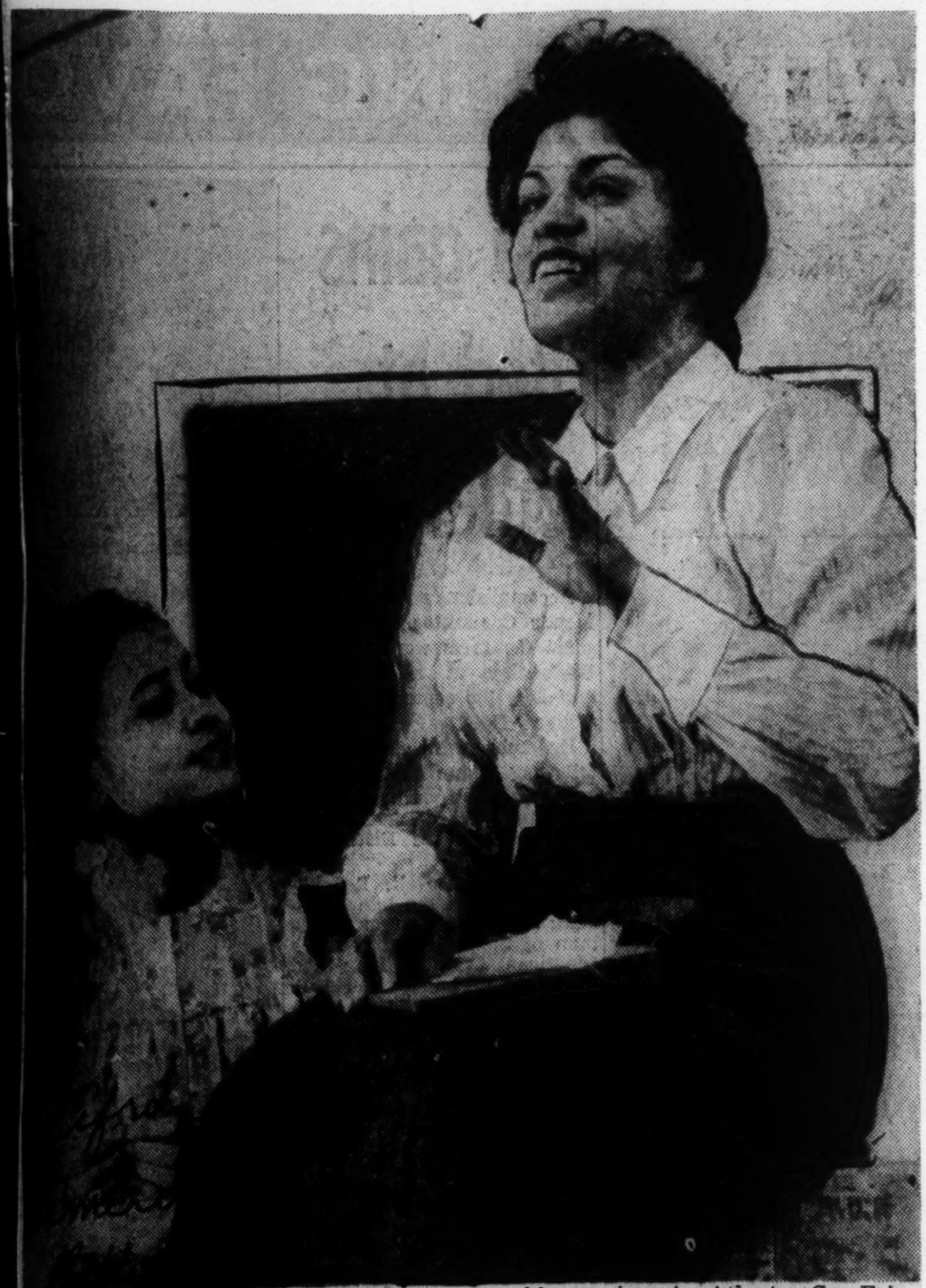
"Hatred, division, strife, dissension, confusion and bloodshed have almost totally undermined the moral foundations of our civilization," he continued, "MRA offers and practices the solution to the complex problems of human relations which afflict our world."

Referring to the presence in Atlanta of an international task force of MRA, Colonel Walden said, "For more than two months now, there has sojourned amongst us a group of dedicated men, women and children coming from the four quarters of the earth, representing the five races of men, with varying cultures, backgrounds, creeds, religions, and social, political, economic and educational levels, all bound together as one family by their common adherence to the four moral standards of absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love.

"In 68 countries of the world miracles have been brought by the force of Moral Re-Armament in the changing of the motivation of individuals, families, races and nations," he continued. "Hundreds of the youth of China, Japan, India and the Philippines, Burma, Pakistan, black and white Africa," he said, "had journeyed ten thousand miles across the seas to the World Assemblies of Moral Re-Armament at Mackinac Island, Michigan."

Colonel Walden, who has been 47 years a member of the Georgia Bar, urged the youth of Atlanta, which is the largest center of Negro education in the world, to make closest possible contact with "this great force." He states, "The greatest beneficiaries of the triumph of Moral Re-Armament in the world and in our country will be the disadvantaged Negro youth of the "Deep South." He stressed the responsibility of educators in bringing youth in touch with "a force which has moved the hearts, and redirected the motivations of millions of the youth of every land."

In conclusion Colonel Walden urged all citizens of Atlanta "for the sake of yourselves and the children of the next generation" not to miss the "unrivalled privilege" of seeing "The Crowning Experience," the new MRA musical now playing in Atlanta.



HELPS MORAL REARMAMENT — Muriel Smith, star of the Broadway productions of "Carmen Jones" and "South Pacific" rehearses with Susie Cabanero, juvenile soprano from the Philippines for their role in "The Crowning Experience" which had its world premiere in Atlanta, Ga. Friday. The offering is sponsored by the Moral Re - armament organization which is teaching racial tolerance. The play is scheduled for Washington soon.

Moral Re-Armament Show Opens At 8 P.M.

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 7-11-58

The Crowning Experience" will be brought to life at 8 P. M., today when a group of Americans answer "Curtain Call" in Municipal Auditorium here.

39

The musical, having its world premiere in Atlanta today and Sunday, will be staged by members of the Moral Re-Armament Assembly from 31 nations arrived with the American cast.

The total visiting group is now 200 and includes the famous Mackinac International Chorus which takes part in the musical and comes from the World Assembly of Nations at Mackinac Island, Mich.

Overseas visitors include Sardar Mumtaz Ali Khan, chief Pakistan delegate to the United Nations and former Cabinet Minister; Masahide Ishibashi, whose father was Japan's Finance Minister; the Marquis of Graham, heir to the Duke of Montrose, Scotland; Professor Tino Spoerri, former Rector of Zurich University.

Also in the party are Emar Poulsen, Danish trade union leader; H. W. "Bunny" Austin, former British Davis Cup star; Phyllis Konstam, English actress who played opposite Sir Lawrance Olivier on Broadway; Breme Hofmeyr, member of the well-known South African political family; Bishop George West, from Burma; R. D. Mathur, founder of the Students' United Nations Association, India; Manasseh Moerane, vice-President of 10,000 African schoolteachers, South Africa; Daw Nycin Tha, Burmese educator and Ivan Menzies, Britain's Gilbert and Sullivan light opera star.

The Pakistan diplomat said today "America as the leading nation must have an ideology for itself and the peoples of the world. If this great country goes under, there will be no hope for mankind."

He added that the world was heading for disaster because it had stopped practising the four absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, emphasized by Moral Re-Armament.

"Armed with the ideology of MRA, America can save the wrold" he said.

Admission to the show is without charge.

Great, Great Granddaughter Of Paul Revere Here With MRA

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 7-16-57

The moral strength handed this nation by its founding fathers is the inheritance of one of the members of Moral Re-Armament, who quietly remembers a famous ancestor as she continues 30 years of attempting to help people understand each other.

39

Miss Mary Reynolds, who is in Atlanta with the play of "Crowning Experience, was one of many visitors to the office of the Atlanta Daily World until a friend whispered, "She's the great, great-grand daughter of Paul Revere."

Momentarily there was a near vision of the lantern in the old North Church on April 18, 1775 as a patriotic printer and silversmith rode out to warn the Massachusetts country side that the British were on their way to put down a revolt of dissatisfied colonials.

But equally impressive was the lady who was his descendant. She is an active member of M. R. A., and has the chore of making a home for visitors at Mackinac Island, Michigan and other MRA headquarters when she is not on tour.

Her father was Paul Revere Reynolds, the first literary agent in the United States, and her brother bears this famous name also. Her grandmother was Janet Minot Revere who married John Phillips Reynolds. Miss Revere was the daughter of Joseph Warren Revere, the son of the famous rider.

Miss Reynolds said that her elder brother, who is also a literary agent lives in New York, but follows the old Boston ideal of conservatism He signs his name Paul R. Reynolds and makes no boast of the fame his middle name possesses.

And the pride of the pioneers still lives in the family, Miss Reynolds proudly revealed. She emphasized her father was the nation's first literary agent. "My father founded that profession." she said. "Its up to me to pioneer something new."

Pioneer or not; whether possessing the spirit of the Boston Tea Party like her ancestors, and able to ride a mare at midnight shouting "the Red Coats Are Coming!" this is true, her work with MRA has given her an insight into the needs of people in a Christian world and the courage to make personal sacrifice to achieve her goal.

Play worth more than laws, says scribe of Crowning Experience

BY PORTIA W. PITTMAN

DETROIT — I have just wit-nessed the first performances of Moral Re-Armament's great new musical play, "The Crowning Experience," after spending some time attending the Assembly at Mackinac Island, Michigan.

I want to tell you a few things about this experience. My father's last speech at Tuskegee was on teamwork. I have seen what he fought for followed more closely in these days with Moral Re-Armament than anywhere else in my life.

"The Crowning Experience" was born out of the burning need of America for an ideology to heal the divisions created by hate and hurts. It was inspired by the life of Mary McLeod Bethune. It is the product of many writers and composers whose songs like the spirituals which sprang spontaneously from the joys and sufferings and longings of our people.

Muriel Smith gives a powerful portrayal of the great educator's life, something apart from herself under the direct influence of the Holy Spirit, I believe.

• • •

I FELT the same quality in Bill Byles, a concert artist from Jamaica who left the civil service at the height of his career to join the cast. He plays the role of a great athlete and revolutionary who leaves Communism for a greater ideal.

Ann Buckles, a Broadway star who, like Muriel Smith, rejected stage contracts to offer her talent in "The Crowning Experience," plays the part of a daughter of privilege from the South. When she comes on stage it is as if a candle lighted. Her part is significant in the change she experiences because it shows the change a Southern white person must have for what is right.

• • •

VERY powerful indeed, and thrilling, is the change of heart in regard to prejudice of the white woman who plays her mother. I know what it means to discrimination. And here is the answer. There are many people who are still bitter. That is why I want them to see this play.

It is a great play for both races. Seeing those Afri-

Asians, Americans — ...ners and Northerners, ...nd white — together in ...l scene was the crown-...g experience for all of us.

• • •

MY ONE desire is that "The ... Crowning Experience" go to ... Washington. It will do more ... than all the legislation in the world.

I am glad to be a part of this ... Mary McLeod Bethune ... being such a part "the ... experience of my ...

... proud to see at Macki... chair my father used at ... It was presented to ... Buchman, initiator ... Armament, by my ... at Tuskegee, the ... times. He told Dr. ... that MRA is "the ... most audacious ap... to the fundamental ... of human relations of ..."

MRA Play Held Over At Tower Theatre

Moral Re-Armament's great musical, "The Crowning Experience," has been held over in Atlanta for an extended run and further performances will be given at the Tower Theatre next week.

There will be a 3 p.m. show on Sunday followed by performances on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8:30 p.m.

Starring the two Broadway actresses, Muriel Smith and Ann Buckles, "The Crowning Experience" has received a great response in Atlanta since its world premiere run at the Municipal Auditorium when 11,000 people saw it.

The cast of 100 includes people from every continent. A feature of the play has been the introduction to the audience of a representative group of men and women from 23 nations.

They include such distinguished men as Sardar Mumtaz Ali Khan, Pakistani delegate to the United Nations; Masahide Shibusawa whose father was Japan's Finance Minister; Professor Theo Spoerri, former Rector of Zurich University; Einar Poulsen, veteran Danish trade union leader; Bishop George West, of Rangoon, Burma; Dr. Leon Wright, formerly on the staff of Howard University who recently returned from serving with the U. S. Foreign Service in South-East Asia; Vicent Villamin, leading Philippine economist and columnist for 24 Asian papers and H. W. "Bunny" Austin, member of the British tennis team which last won the Davis Cup.

As before, admission to "The Crowning Experience" is without charge. Seats for the reserved section can be obtained by ringing Sycamore 4-9529.

Catholic Contab Starts Friday

R. SARGENT SHRIVER, jr., president, Catholic Council of Chicago, is co-sponsor, with Rev. John La Farge, S. J., of First National Catholic Conference For Interracial Justice August 29-30-31.

GOV. ORVILLE FREEMAN of Minnesota will be principal speaker at banquet of First National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice Saturday, Aug. 30, at the Edgewater Beach hotel.

FATHER John La Farge, S. J., famed author and founder of the Catholic Interracial Council movement in U. S., will give keynote address at opening of three-day First National Conference for Interracial Justice Aug. 28, at Lovola hall.

The First National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice meets August 29, 30 and 31 in Chicago under the joint sponsorship of the Chicago and New York Catholic Interracial Councils.

Approval for this first conference was granted over a year ago by the late Samuel Cardinal Stritch then Archbishop of Chicago.

The three-day meeting will be held on the campus adjoining Loyola University, 6525 North Sheridan Road, and Mundelein College, 6363 North Sheridan Rd.

The major address of the conference is scheduled for Saturday. August 30th, when Governor Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota will speak.

Minnesota was one of the first states to enact a Fair Employment Practices Act.

Rev. John LaFarge, S. J. founder of the Catholic Interracial Council movement will keynote conference on Friday. Father LaFarge outlined the conference's purposes, "The Councils believe that nothing is to be gained by avoiding issues and pretending to ignore them."

"The Councils are convinced that over and above the clouded horizon of these current problems shines the light of a great opportunity: that every racial group in this country can and should do its share in joining to build a stronger community, and a stronger position for the free world in its combat with the deadly enemy, Communism," Father LaFareg said.

39 1958 NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR RACIAL JUSTICE

WITH ASSISTANCE OF- FIELD FOUNDATION
EMIL SCHWARZHAUPT FOUNDATION
JOSEPH P. KENNEDY FOUNDATION

Catholics Unite For Interracial Justice

BY CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON

CHICAGO (ANP) -- One of the firmest links in the chain of race relations will be forged in Chicago August 28-31 when delegates from 35 Catholic Interracial Councils meet at Loyola University for the first National Conference for Interracial Justice.

The conference represents the first effort to form a common front against racial intolerance. It's aims are to exchange information, evaluate the current climate of race relations in the United States, and to formulate plans for the positive and constructive promotion of more harmonious relations among the various groups.

CONFERENCE SIGNIFICANT

The conference is unique because it may well become one of the agencies to play an important part in the development of democratic practices in America. This is true because of the key position of the Roman Catholic Church in the field of religion and community life. Powerful in human relations, a large portion of its membership consists of people among whom racial trouble is easily provoked.

TO WORK WITH OTHER AGENCIES

However, the Catholic interracial movement, which includes some of the ablest and most influential leaders in the nation, recognizes the need for concerted effort on the race front. In addition to delegates from the councils, the conference has also invited representatives from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League, National Congress of American Indians, and the American Jewish Committee. All will be concerned with the grave business of interracial justice.

CHICAGO HOST TO DELEGATES

It is significant, too, that Chicago has been chosen as host to this important conference. In the past, some of the bitterest racial strifes--involving Catholics--have erupted in this key hub city.

But other large cities have also had their racial woes, among them New York, Washington, D. C., and St. Louis. In all these cities, Catholic Interracial Councils have played important roles in emphasizing the Christian principle and working for corrective action on the part of Church and city officials.

LEADERS RECOGNIZE IMPORTANCE OF WORK

These leaders have recognized the importance of the councils endeavors. In Chicago, the leading spokesman of the Catholic Church, the late Samuel Cardinal Stritch, declared in an address to members of the Board of Directors of the Chicago CIC in 1955:

"What a blessing it is for a bishop to have a group like this to help him in his work. We started out in an unpopular area--but standing by our principles we made progress. The future holds promises of greatness for this organization. Thank you for the help which you have given me."

Other Catholic church leaders, such as Francis Cardinal Spellman in New York, Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle in Washington, Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter in St. Louis, and Bishop Vincent Walters in Raleigh, N. C., have all re-echoed Cardinal Stritch's praise of the interracial movement.

TO ACCELERATE WORK IN SOUTH

But it is in the South, where integration is meeting its stiffest opposition, that council efforts are needed most. And this fact is recognized in the number of delegates from that area who will attend the conference.

INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION STRESSED

Meanwhile, a good deal of the efforts at the conference will be directed to the field of education. Many Catholic high schools in St. Louis and other large cities have already been integrated, but it is noted that much remains to be done in the South.

Theme of the conference is "The Catholic Interracial Movement Looks to the Future," with the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., founder of the interracial movement in America, delivering the keynote address.

The conference will also be addressed by Illinois Governor William Stratton, Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley, Minnesota's Gov. Orville Freeman; Judge Harold A. Stevens of the New York State Supreme Court; Elmer A. Carter of the New York State Commission Against Racial Discrimination, and several others.

The eyes of the nation will be focused upon the conference.

LEADERS IN 1ST NATIONAL CATHOLIC Conference for Racial Justice---Shown are a group of prominent leaders who will play important roles in the first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, to be held at Loyola University, Chicago, Aug. 28-31. All active in the civil rights field, they are (l. to r.) George K. Hunter, secretary, Catholic Interracial Council, New York City; Hon. Harold A. Stevens, judge, New York State Supreme Court; Elmer A. Carter, member, N. Y. State Commission Against Racial Discrimination; Lawrence W. Pierce, assistant district attorney, Brooklyn, and the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., founder of the Catholic interracial movement in America, who will deliver the keynote address. Delegares from 35 CIC councils throughout the United States as well as representatives of other civil rights groups will attend. Theme of the conference will be: "The Catholic Interracial Movement Looks to the Future." -- (ANP Photo

3 Groups Finance Relations Confab

Three foundations have contributed more than $10,000 to make possible the first national meeting of Catholic Interracial Councils in the United States.

With the assistance of the Field Foundation, the Emil Schwarzhaupt Foundation and the Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation, representatives from 35 Interracial Councils will gather in Chicago, August 28-31 at Loyola university and Mundelein college.

The aim of this first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice is to "affirm with the utmost clarity Christian teachings on just and charitable relations between the various racial groups in our national community, and to deliberate on ways and means for applying these teachings to the urgent problems of our day."

Four special commissions will study specific race relations problems in the area of schools, employment, parochial and institutional life and housing. One hundred of the top experts in the field of intergroup relations will advise, consult with, and assist delegates to evaluate the current climate of race relations in the United States.

The conference will officially get underway on Friday morning, August 29 at 10 a.m. in the Mundelein college auditorium. Keynote speaker will be the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., founder of the Catholic Interracial Council movement in the United States. A panel of outstanding Catholic laymen will quiz Father LaFarge following his address.

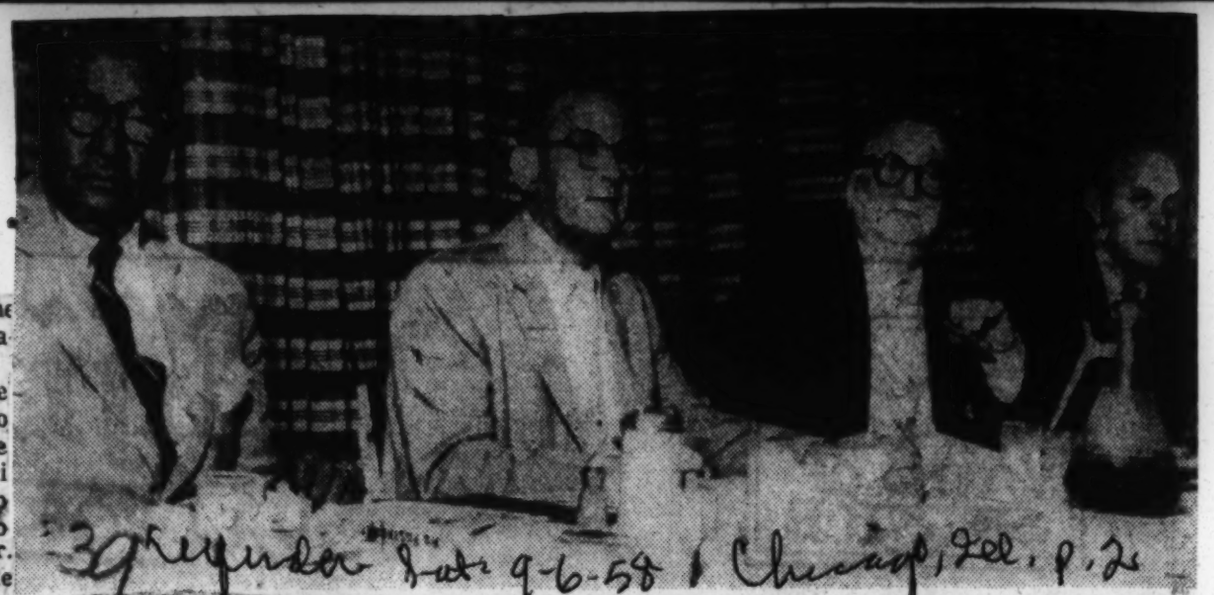
Members of the panel include: Edward Marciniak, executive director, Catholic Council on Working Life; John McDermott of Philadelphia; Percy H. Williams, assistant regional director, President's Committee on Government Contracts and William Osborn, instructor, St. Joseph's college, Emmittsburgh, Md.

Delegates attending this first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice will start arriving in Chicago on Thursday, Aug. 28, for preliminary discussions. Among them will be the heads of the following national Catholic lay organizations:

Martin Work, executive secretary, National Council of Catholic Men; Margaret Mealey, executive secretary, National Council of Catholic Women; Peter J. Hopkins national commander, Catholic War Veterans of America; Dr. Beverly V. Barranco, supreme knight, Knights of St. Peter Claver; and John McDermott, treasurer, National Catholic Social Action Conference.

According to the Very Reverend Monsignor Daniel M. Cantwell, permission for the conference to take place in Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago Catholic Interracial Council was granted a year ago by the late Cardinal Stritch.

"Cardinal Stritch made it his mission to convince the laity that they do not merely belong to the church, but that they are the church," stated Msgr. Cantwell. "Cardinal Stritch always made clear what the Church's goal was within society. It was related to human dignity and human rights, to social justice and social peace. No one ever spoke more frequently or more eloquently of human rights than he did."



CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL Council holds its first National Conference for Interracial Justice in session at Maudelein college and Loyola university. The important conference drew together delegates of 35 Catholic Interracial Councils from various cities. From left to right in photo, Elmer A. Carter, commissioner, New York Commission against Discrimination. Atty. Nathan Schwartz, Harry Golden, editor, "Carolina Israelite," and Frederick B. Routh, assistant director, Southern Regional Council.

Interracial Conference To Be Held In Chicago

CHICAGO—The first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice will be held in Chicago from Aug. 28 to 31, it was announced here by Robert S. Shriver Jr., president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago.

Mundelein College and Loyola University will be hosts to the conference.

Delegates from 35 Catholic interracial councils along with representatives from other leading Catholic lay organizations will exchange information, evaluate the current climate of race relations in the United States and formulate plans for the promotion of harmonious race relations.

Chicago To Host Catholic Race Relations Meeting

CHICAGO—(ANP)— One of the largest race relations conferences in the history of Chicago will convene at Loyola University Aug. 28-31.

On that date the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, comprising delegates from Catholic Interracial councils throughout the U. S., will hold its first annual meeting.

SHRIVER HEADS

Host to the conference will be the Chicago Catholic Interracial Council, Robert Sargent Shriver Jr. president. Arrangements are being handled by a special committee headed by Lloyd Davies, executive director of the council.

Object of the conference is to explore ways of bettering race relations as well as providing representatives of the various councils the opportunity of meeting and exchanging ideas and planning together for the future.

The conference will also attract representatives of other national groups concerned with stamping out racial discrimination in American life. These will include representatives from the NAACP, National Urban League, National Congress of American Indians, American Jewish committee, South Side Regional council, as well as experts and specialists from the Federal Housing administration and the Intergroup Relations service.

GOVERNOR, MAYOR TO WELCOME DELEGATES

Welcoming the delegates will be Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois and Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and Shriver.

Guest speakers include Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota; the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., founder, Catholic Interracial movement in America; Elmer A. Carter, commissioner, New York Commission Against Discrimination; and John L. Yancey, AFL-CIO representative and chairman, advisory committee, Chicago council.

Highlights of the conference include daily conferences; reception for delegates, a banquet and workshops and discussions into several phases of race relations.

Catholic Interracial Councils Meet In Chicago, August 28-31

CATHOLICS UNITE FOR RACIAL JUSTICE

By CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON
For ANP

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Conference Significant

The conference is unique because it may well become one of the agencies to play an important part in the development of democratic practices in America. This is true because of the key position of the Roman Catholic church in the field of religion and community life. Powerful in human relations, a large portion of its membership consists of people among whom racial trouble is easily provoked.

To Work With Other Agencies

However, the Catholic interracial movement, which includes some of the ablest and most influential leaders in the nation, recognizes the need for concerted effort on the race front. In addition to delegates from the councils, the conference has also invited representatives from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League, National Congress of American Indians, and the American Jewish committee. All will be concerned with the grave business of interracial justice.

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It is significant, too, that Chicago has been chosen as host to this important conference. In the past, some of the bitterest racial strifes—involving Catholics—have erupted in this key hub city.

But other large cities have also had their racial woes, among them, New York, Washington, D. C., and St. Louis. In all these cities, Catholic Interracial councils have played important roles in emphasizing the Christian principle and working for corrective action on the part of church and city officials.

Recognize Importance of Work

These leaders have recognized the importance of the councils endeavors. In Chicago, the leading spokesman of the Catholic church, the late Samuel Cardinal Stritch, declared in an address to members of the board of directors of the Chicago CIC in 1955:

"What a blessing it is for a bishop to have a group like this to help him in his work. We started out in an unpopular area—but standing by our principles we made progress. The future holds promises of greatness for this organization. Thank you for the help which you have given me."

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Integration in Education Stressed

Meanwhile, a good deal of the efforts at the conference will be directed to the field of education. Mainy Catholic high schools in St. Louis and other large cities have already been integrated, but it is noted that much remains to be done in the South.

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The eyes of the nation will be focused upon the conference.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES at Catholic Conference On Interracial Justice — John L. Yancey, staff representative AFL-CIO and chairman Advisory Committee, Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago, who will be among principal speakers at banquet highlighting first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, convening at Loyola university, Chicago Aug. 28-31. The conference will bring together delegates from 35 interracial councils thruout the nation and feature workshops and discussions on racial problems in education, employment and housing. Other conference speakers include Judge Harold A. Stevens, New York State Supreme Court, and Elmer A. Carter, New York State Commission Against Discrimination. The banquet will be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. (ANP) —

Minnesota Governor Is Speaker

Catholics Hold Conference On Racial Justice

CHICAGO — Governor Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota asserted in an address recently in Chicago that "[illegible] relations in the United States are a major aspect of the cold war." He added: "And the cold war highlights the crisis of our times."

The governor spoke at the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. He praised the Catholics for their work toward improving race relations. His subject was "Interracial Justice—An Urgent

THE SPEAKER pointed out that many people in his state are "unaware of the seriousness of the problem" of race relations "because they have had so little direct contact with it. I am sure that far too often well-meaning men and women in countless communities in the North feel little concern about problems of equality of opportunity simply because they do not seem to concern them directly. . ." Continuing, the governor said:

"They are often deeply worried about news headlining the Soviet Union's progress in missile development. They worry much more about a new Russian Sputnik than about headlines on Little Rock.

• • •

"YET RACE relations in the United States are a major aspect of the cold war. And the cold war highlights the crisis in our times." He went on to show how much technological progress has been made, but he warned "in the long run we cannot hope for any lasting security from fear of destruction unless we make positive and rapid progress in the field of human relations" because we are not sure whether new technological developments "will be used for the benefit or for the destruction of mankind."

Governor Freeman reviewed developments in the United States recently toward social justice and equality of opportunity for minority groups. He said "the Supreme Court, in its great decisions affecting civil rights, has laid the basis for greater advance in the field of equality of opportunity than ever before. The immediate and critical challenge we face this very day," he said, "is whether we can go forward under those decisions in an orderly and constructive manner." He added:

• • •

"I BELIEVE those, of us who cherish our form of government, who recognize the moral and legal validity of the stand taken by the Supreme Court, and who are aware of the world wide implications of the American stand on racial equality, must take an active and forthright stand on the issues and conflicts that are currently so disturbing with regard to desegregation in our public schools."

The governor called attention to the fact that Catholics have succeeded with their integration because they have had the right type of leaders. He said he was impressed by the approach of the Catholic Interracial councils and the work which has been done over a period of years.

SHRIVER TO GET INTERRACIAL JUSTICE AWARD

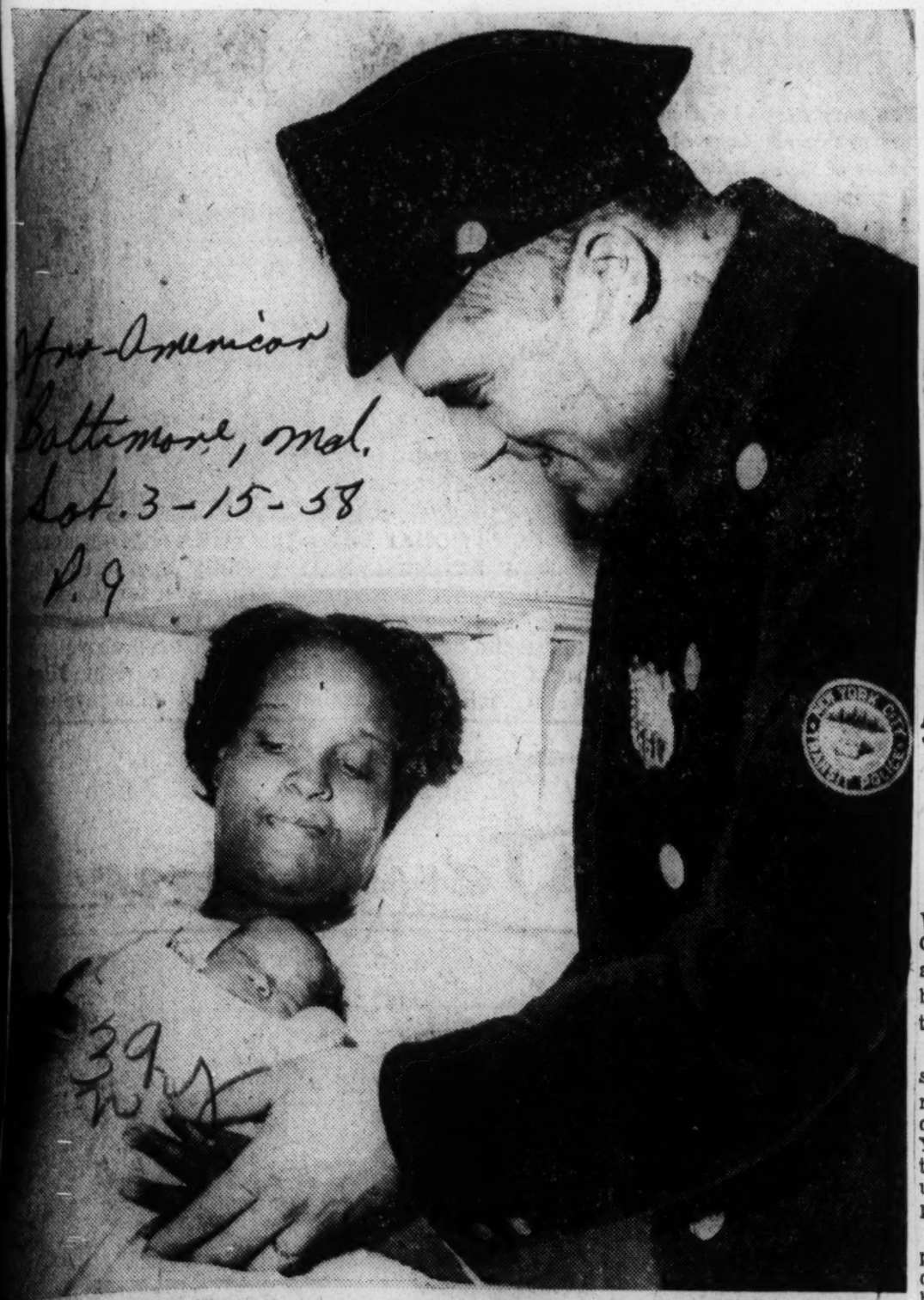
R. Sargent Shriver Jr., president of the board of education, will receive the Catholic Interracial council's 1958 James J. Hoey award for Interracial Justice Sunday in New York City.

Shriver, who is president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago, will be honored with James T. Harris Jr., assistant director of the American Society of African Culture of New York. Shriver is director of the Catholic Charities of Chicago, the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and is chairman of Brotherhood Week in 1959 for the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

In 1957, Shriver won the Chicago Medal of Merit for service to the city. The Hoey award was established in 1942 in memory of the late James J. Hoey, first president of the Catholic Interracial council.

39 1958

NEW YORK



SUBWAY BABY—Transit Policeman Alex Ribachuk stopped in at Columbus hospital to pay a visit to Mrs. May Thompkins 38, of NYC and her new born baby daughter whom Ribachuk helped deliver in the 14th St. station of BMT Canarsie line during height of rush hour recently. Mrs. Thompkins was so grateful to the officer that she named the infant (Alexis,) after him. Doctors at hospital say baby is in good health and credited Ribachuk with saving infant's life by cleaning mucus out of its mouth.

Interracial Meet On Integration Crisis Sought

NEW YORK CITY— Councilman Earl Brown last week urged President Eisenhower to call a conference of Negro and white leaders on "the school integration crisis." He suggested a conference date at the White House before September 1.

Brown, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for the House of Representatives in Harlem's 16th District, said the victory of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas had given "renewed courage to those who continue to defy the Supreme Court decision in integration in the schools."

Councilman Brown is running against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., for the Democratic nomination.

Negroes Get Welcome of N.Y. Whites

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Some white homeowners in a New York City neighborhood where Negroes are moving in are being helped by a city agency in their effort to maintain racial balance.

Both the agency, the Commission on Intergroup Relations, and residents in the Springfield Gardens section of Queens, a New York City borough, are attempting to avoid the mass selling stirred up when a Negro family enters a previously all-white area.

Residents report that in the past few years, after one house on a block was sold to a Negro, high-pressure salesman swarmed over the area, using so-called block-busting methods, contending the neighborhood would become predominantly Negro—thereby creating panic selling among the whites.

The commission has been organizing block discussions and helping to form a neighborhood relations committee in the section for the past six weeks.

White families resisting panic sales are demonstrating their resistance visually. At least 40 homes in the section have on display signs which say their homes are not for sale.

These families and others have welcomed their new Negro neighbors. An estimated 10 per cent of the area's 20,000 residents are Negroes.

Anti-Bias Group Meets With Police

Ranking members of the police force and the Commission on Intergroup Relations met yesterday at Police Headquarters to get to know one another better and to seek new avenues of co-operation.

Four hundred representatives of the two agencies assembled in the line-up room for the two-hour meeting. They head addresses by Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy; Alfred J. Marrow, chairman, and Frank S. Horne, executive director of C. O. I. R.

Then the commission held workers and police commanders from the five boroughs held informal discussions on specific problems of their areas.

Mr. Kennedy, after praising the commission's work, said, "We hope to bring a greater liaison and co-operation between both groups working on a mutual problem, and with the same objective, namely, to make this city the finest and the safest city in the world for everyone."

Mr. Marrow emphasized that C. O. I. R. needed the police help to perform its job. He warned:

"As integration tends to increase there are going to be more possibilities for disorder by the bigots in the neighborhoods, in the housing projects, in the schools, in the parks. It is going to become the joint obligation of the Palice Department and our commission to see that this does not happen —to see to it that the crackpots, the bigots, the hat-mongers do not get an upper hand, even temporaritly."

'Brothers — The annual college of adult Jewish studies at Union Temple in Brooklyn, N. Y., heard Dr. Gardner C. Taylor eloquently stress the world-wide need for brotherhood. Dr. Taylor is pastor of Concord Baptist Church and president of the Protestant Council of New York. Standing, left to right: Lemuel Wynn, a crusader with the late Mayor LaGuardia; Dr. Taylor and Rabbi Alfred L. Friedman of Union Temple. Seated in the wheelchair is Atty. D. R. Rubin, the "Little Roosevelt" of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

CONFEREES REPORT

Leadership Asked In Race Relations

NEW YORK, April 17 (INS)—Thirty-eight leading Americans from North and South called today for "firmer, clearer leadership from Washington" in the problem of race relations.

The educators, political leaders, authors, businessmen, lawyers and public spirited citizens conferred last January at Arden House in Harriman, N.Y.

In a report published today by Freedom House, a voluntarily supported educational institution, the conferees said a "bridge of communication" must be re-established between the races and among each race.

They said only after such communications are established can the nation pursue the major goal of "restoring the reasonable, moderate citizens to the center of the stage."

The report, entitled "One Nation Indivisible," stated that "no one at the conference seriously disputed the indictment made by one Southern moderate. The Southerner said:

"I recognize that I am a partisan, but I think we have had a bankruptcy of leadership in the last three years in this respect which is perfectly appalling. The President of the United States has done nothing to make it easier for moderates to rally the forces of decency."

The conference was held "to try to find pathways out of the crisis" that exploded in Little Rock three years after the Supreme Court ruled that desegregation of public schools must take place "with all deliberate speed."

Of the 38 participants, all but three agreed to have their names associated with the report written by Oliver Allen and Chester S. Williams. The report is aimed at summing up "the flavor and content of the discussions as recorded in nearly 500 pages of transcript."

Despite differences on specific points, participants in the conference found distinct agreement on some larger issues. These included the following:

"The demand of Negroes in both North and South for better schooling, better housing and greater economic opportunity cannot be pushed aside.

"Southern feelings of rigidity against school desegregation and Northern fears of housing devaluation strike deep."

The report said the ideals and standards that "must be maintained and reaffirmed" include:

Respect for the law, education for all, equality of opportunity, no coercion, a sense of responsibility on both sides and clarity of national policy.

It was under the last point, clarity of national policy, that the report stated: "with the possibility of new racial crises always present it is imperative that there be firmer, clearer leadership from Washington."

The conferees agreed that a number of misunderstandings or misconceptions are hamstringing efforts toward racial harmony. They said that the Supreme Court's decision will not go away, the crisis is not a creature of the North and complete integration is not necessarily the goal.

The leaders listed the following among the assets in the situation:

Economic progress in the South.

Countrywide distaste for violence.

Flexibility of the court's decree and past accomplishments.

The conference was held in the memory of the late Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War. Among those participating were Buford Boone, editor of the Tuscaloosa News, Alabama; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, under secretary, United Nations; Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.; Robert Penn Warren, author, Yale University, Connecticut; Dr. Rufus Early Clement, president, Atlanta University, Georgia; J. K. Shepherd, business and civic leader, Little Rock, Ark.; and Mrs. Katherine Gauss Jackson, editor, Harpers Magazine, New York.

Says They're Key To Equal Rights

NEW YORK — Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, declared last week that one of the greatest educational challenges today is to assist minority families to "overcome the inertia of segregation" by making full use of state and city laws guaranteeing equal opportunity in housing.

Speaking at the Conference of the United Neighborhood Houses of Upstate New York in Albany, Dr. Horne said that we have "reached the point of transition in our nation . . . where many doors have been unlocked and need only to be tried in order to be opened."

"Unfortunately, generations of oppression have taken their toll in the aspirations of many minority families," he said. "Laboratory psychological tests have shown all living creatures can be conditioned to one approach even though many approaches are made available. And so it is today in the expanding housing market where people will look where they have been taught to look and no place else."

Dr. Horne called on the neighborhood houses throughout the state to help make democracy work in their communities by providing leadership on the neighborhood level in combatting discrimination in housing.

Dr. Horne pointed out that the elimination of discrimination and segregation in housing requires more than law and policy, "it takes the concerted efforts of the community which has been embarrassed all these years by its practices which spit in the face of its principles," he declared.

The commission director pointed out that this action does not mean "unusual sacrifice" by minorities such as those made in Montgomery and Little Rock.

"Surely there will be embarrassments and disappointments," he added "But there will not be many defeats because the force of law and the morality of our community stands behind any citizen who is asking no more than his chance to compete in the open marketplace."

Dr. Horne, commenting on the Fair Housing Practices Law in New York City, termed it a "giant step" toward fulfillment of our democratic principles. He called for an extension of such law throughout the state "not so much for any punitive measures it may embrace, but because it articulates the force of law behind a basic principle that can save our communities from dissection and ultimate destruction."

Panic Sales Cease, Area Now Mixed

Lena Horne's Uncle Directs Program Of Group Relationships

By BARBARA BUNDSCHU
United Press International

NEW YORK — (UPI) — New York City's Commission on Inter-group Relations feel it is being "pretty successfull" in its first effort to ease a neighborhood transition from white to white and colored.

Along the tree-shaded streets of one and two - family middle-income homes, a sprinkling of which are now owned by Negroes, white residents have posted signs reading: "Not for sale." some carry a second line: "We believe in democracy."

THIS RESISTANCE to "block busting" real estate speculators may be as effective as any other single factor, the commission believes, in preserving the character and standards of mingling neighborhoods and preventing the formation of new Negro ghettoes.

It has been achieved, primarily, through block meetings to clear the air of the speculators' lies and the backfence rumors, to discuss freely, with the help of a trained commission field worker, the problems, real and imagined, of getting along with the new neighbors.

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THE PIONEER effort is admittedly less difficult than many of the problems the commission will find before it. The neighborhood, Springfield Gardens in Queens, has been sending its children to integrated schools for many years. It is almost a small - town neighborhood of home owners in a city where 70 per cent of the residents live in impersonal apartment houses.

"Their spirit is not defensive," a commission spokesman said.

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"THEY WERE looking for help." The commission was set up two years ago, but only this year has received its major task — the initial enforcement steps of the city's new anti - discrimination housing law and, as in this case, the attempt to prevent the need for enforcement.

The agency has a staff of between 50 and 60 persons under executive director Dr. Frank S. Horne, long - time educator, and race relations advisor to the Federal Housing authority, and, incidentally, an uncle of popular singer Lena Horne. Its budget for the current fiscal year is $350,000.

ON THE enforcement side, the agency received 138 complaints of housing discrimination between April 1, when the law went into effect, and Sept. 30.

As of Sept. 30, 35 of those complaints had been resolved, about 11 through the agreement of property owners to accept Negro applications, about 20 dismissed for insufficient evidence or as without basis. Two cases had reached the formal hearing stage. If still unsolved at this point, the commission passes the case to a review board which may refer it to the courts.

IN THE QUEENS neighborhood, field worker Irving Levine has brought neighbors together to combat scare techniques of the real estate speculators. As decribed by a commission spokesman, "block busting" is the technique through which speculators, who are in this instance both colored and white, attempt to panic white residents into fleeing the neighborhood.

The speculators buy up the homes at bargain prices and sell them at high profits to Negroes, many of whom are desperate for housing at any price, and able to pay the prices asked. This creates an all - Negro neighborhood.

RESIDENTS OF the Queens neighborhood appealed for help when, with one house on a block sold to Negroes, real estate agents decended like locusts, telephoning, ringing doorbells, offering cash because the neighborhood was allegedly turning Negro and property values would decline.

It is false that the property value goes down when Negroes move in," the commission spokesman said. "The real estate speculators know this well. That's why they're trying to buy."

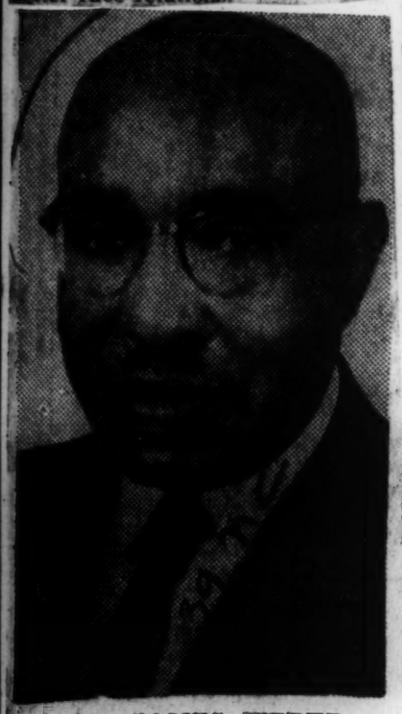
Bomb Explodes At Pastor's Home

DURHAM, N.C. (AP)—A bomb exploded early Monday at the home of a white minister who heads a committee seeking better interracial relations.

The Baptist minister, the Rev. Warren Carr, and his wife escaped injury.

Police said the bomb struck a screen over a window and exploded in the yard. There was little damage.

The Rev. Mr. Carr is chairman of the Durham Human Relations Committee, formed to promote better race relations.



DR. JAMES WERTZ
Makes History

Pastor Heads Interracial Clergy Group

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Dr. James F. Wertz, recently elected president of the Mecklenburg Christian Ministers Association, is the first of his race to hold this honored position. He was formerly of Hamlet, N. C. and presently is pastor of St. Paul Baptist church, Charlotte, with a membership over three thousand.

He succeeds the Rev. Lawrence I. Stell of Trinity Presbyterian church of Charlotte. He has been active in civic and religious organizations and was vice chairman of the Billy Graham Crusade which closed recently in Charlotte.

DR. WERTZ is the son of the Rev. L. W. Wertz and the late Mrs. Clara H. Wertz of Hamlet, N. C. He is married to Mrs. Alberta Williams Wertz, former teacher in the North Carolina public schools. He is the father of two children, James F. Wertz Jr., former student at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., who served in the United States Marine Corp; Langston W. Wertz, third year graduate student in clinical psychology at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

39 1958

OKLAHOMA

Pledges Support of Good Racial Relations in Oklahoma

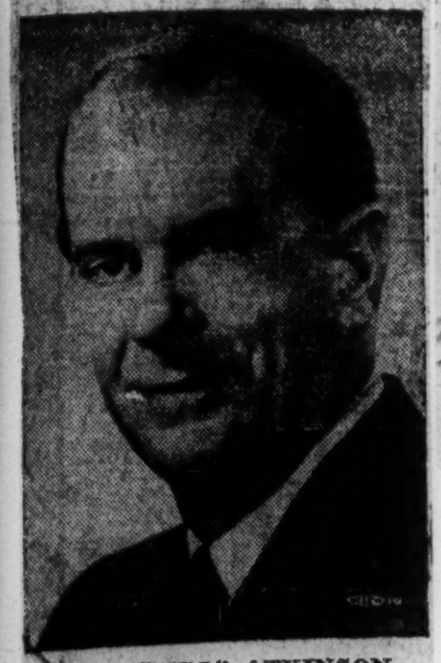
W. P. "Bill" Atkinson started his campaign for governor last Saturday night in Midwest City amid a throng of well-wishers and backers coming from all parts of the state. The kick-off rally was held in the high school auditorium where free barbecue and soft drinks were served.

"I pledge my full support to furthering harmonious relations among all Oklahomans," is what W. P. "Bill" Atkinson, Democratic gubernatorial hopeful, had to say concerning the state's race relations, when he addressed a rally-type crowd last Saturday in Midwest City.

C. R. Johns, Seminole school teacher, made an impressive speech in backing the candidate in his drive for the state capitol office.

Atkinson mentioned about 17 points of his program in this campaign speech given during his formal announcement for the governorship before about 1,500 who jammed the Midwest City high school auditorium.

In opening, Atkinson hailed the crowd present for his campaign kick-off as evidence that the people want a businessman as the next state chief executive.



W. P. "BILL" ATKINSON

Atkinson introduced his wife, children and grandchildren as he opened. He was cheered and applauded. When he completed the speech he was carried off the stage on the shoulders of youthful supporters and down the aisle as the organ played "Pony Boy." County banners waved to give the rally the touch of a national convention demonstration.

It was quite a production, designed to give Atkinson a big send-off in the race for governor. He has been campaigning for more than a year and told the crowd he had visited 204 places.

C. R. JOHNS

Human Relations Group

Nearly 200 Oklahoma City civic, business, labor, educational, religious, governmental, health and welfare leaders attended the community's Eighth Annual Institute on Human Relations at the Biltmore hotel on November 12, and reached conclusions bearing on city planning, urban renewal, and city-suburb relations. The institute was sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews in co-operation with twenty-two other organizations.

Planning for this institute began one year ago, and was carried on by a representative group of citizens. This planning committee, noting that past institutes had pointed to the problems caused by the growth of blight, inadequate housing for many of our people, the relatively infrequent contacts between those directly in touch with human problems and those responsible for planning, and the lack of adequate cooperation between Oklahoma City and the suburbs—decided that this institute should tackle these issues, but from the point of view of the human values that should underlie all planning.

Fact finding committees went to work to produce sound, factual data on which discussions were to be based. Among the facts turned up were the following.

1. In 1950, over one-fourth of the city's population lived in neglected areas—the result of growing blight. In Centus T ct 29, for example, over one-half of the dwelling units were without private bath or were dilapidated. Furthermore, many of our citizens do not have access to adequate housing because of racial discrimination.

2. Oklahoma City has no ordinance or code describing minimum standards for housing to make it fit for human habitation.

3. Oklahoma City's Master Plan is now ten years old. Whereas, Tulsa, a smaller city, has a forty-man planning staff operating under a $290,000 budget for a Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, Oklahoma City's Planning Commission includes only two employees, neither one a professional planner, operating under a $50,000 budget.

Although the institute was primarily an educational effort, designed to acquaint community leaders with the facts, a number of important conclusions were reached. They include the following:

1. It is critically important that Oklahoma City should adopt ordinances prescribing minimum standards for housing to make it fit for human habitation.

2. There is urgent need for a Metropolitan Area Planning Commission. This was emphasized both by leaders from Oklahoma City and the suburbs. An Area Planning Commission would permit the commission to obtain federal financial assistance.

3. The Planning Commission should employ at least one qualified planning engineer as soon as possible.

4. Urban Renewal, described as "a total approach to the problem of neighborhood decay designed to produce safe, decent, sanitary housing," is very much needed in Oklahoma City. It will require an effective program of community education, undertaken by a representative group. Several persons emphasized, however, that discriminatory housing patterns which now exist must not be allowed to continue in areas designated for urban renewal.

5. Cooperation must be improved between those concerned with planning by governmental, religious, educational, business, health and welfare, and human relations agencies in Oklahoma City. Furthermore, it is vitally important that suburban community leaders be involved in planning that affects the metropolitan area.

6. Finally, our planning efforts must be underscored with our primary concern for the dignity of the individual.

Human Relations Institute leaders emphasized that a "follow up" program will be developed, based on conclusions reached at the institute.

Human Relations Group Seeks Three To Fill Vacancies

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (ANP)—The Commission on Human Relations announced here Thursday that it is seeking qualified applicants to fill vacancies on its professional staff. George Schermer, executive director, said two Field Representatives and a Research Analyst will be added to the staff shortly after the beginning of the new year.

According to Schermer, the Commission is enlarging its staff to meet increased demands for community services. This demand became apparent, he said, when more than 300 civic, community and political leaders met with Mayor Dilworth and the Commission in October and urged the Commission to provide more services to ease and combat community tensions.

At that time, the Commission supplied the community spokesman with a "10 Point Program for Citizen Action in Human Relations" that spells out positive steps individuals and community groups can take to help promote a peaceful and secure city. The Commission agreed to give as much assistance as possible to community efforts in this regard and several groups and organizations have already taken advantage of this offer.

Salaries for the position of Field Representative range from $5043 - $6337 and that for Research Analyst from $5527 - $6941. Final date for making applications for examinations for both positions is December 30.

All interested persons are urged to seek additional information and application forms in Room 127, City Hall.

Stassen cited as worker in cause of brotherhood

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 3-22-58 p. 16

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Horace C. Scott, former Commonwealth Deputy Secretary of Health has announced his support and active assistance of Harold Stassen, Republican candidate for nomination for governor at the May 20 Primary.

Dr. Scott will serve as vice-chairman of the Philadelphians for Stassen organization and as a member of the executive committee of the state-wide organization of which Alvin Diamond is secretary.

IN ENDORSING Stassen, Dr. Scott said "The Republican party in Pennsylvania has long been in dire need of staunch and vigorous leadership to return the State government to competent hands."

He added "I have every expectation that, as Governor, Mr. Stassen will sustain his life-long attitude of absolute fairness in regard to appointments in his administration."

Dr. Scott pointed out that Stassen had appointed a colored man, Samuel L. Ransom (now a Major General) to the Governor's Staff of the National Guard during his three terms as Governor of Minnesota.

Dr. Scott added, "Mr. Stassen is also the man who enabled colored to play on Franklin Field.

During Stassen's tenure as University of Pennsylvania president, Bobbie Evans became captain of the Penn gridiron squad.

Eagles player Eddie Bell also played on the Red-and-Blue football team while Stassen was at Penn.

Call For Speedy Voluntary Action

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) closed its 12th annual conference last week at the Penn-Sheraton hotel in Pittsburgh with the adoption of a "Statement of Concern" calling for immediate legislative, administrative and voluntary efforts to eliminate inj ustices in civil rights in this country.

The conference brought together some 500 professional and lay representatives of governmental and voluntary agencies working to improve human relations in education, housing, employment and civil rights generally.

Ending a three-day survey of civil rights throughout the nation, NAIRO, in its "Statement of Concern" called for more vigorous national executive leadership to "stay the growing movement of resistance."

The President was asked to "assume more fully this leadership role, using the great moral authority, prestige and influence of his office to interpret the Supreme Court ruling as just, to assert the duty of responsible citizens to comply and make unmistakably plain the intent of the federal government to see that the ruling is implemented 'with all deliberate speek'."

Other actions asked included:

1. The Federal Civil Rights Commission should press its investigation of voting restrictions throughout the nation;
2. The Justice Department should be authorized to use the federal courts against denials of any civil right;
3. The Senate should modify its filibuster rule;
4. Channels of communications between many groups in the South should be reopened, that a climate of opinion favorable to compliance with Supreme Court school rulings could be built;
5. A single definitive policy should be adopted to eliminate federal housing regulations which tacitly support segregated housing.

NEW PRESIDENT

Taking over as new president of NAIRO was Margaret Garrity of Chicago, Ill., midwest regional director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts —elected at last year's NAIRO meeting.

Officers elected in other action on the final day of the NAIRO CONFERENCE were:

President - elect: Frederick B. Routh, assistant director, Southern Regional Council; two vice-presidents, George Culberson, director, Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations and William Gremley, director of Kansas City Commission on Human Relations; Secretary; Mrs. Jessamine Merrill, director, Trenton New Jersey Council on Human Relations; Treasurer: Burton I. Gordin, deputy director, Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations.

Elected directors for six year terms were Frank Fager, director, Toledo, Ohio, Commission on Human Relations; Arthur Johnson, executive secretary, Detroit NAACP; Dr. Helen Amerman, acting director, San Francisco Unity Council; Lloyd Davis, director, Chicago Catholic Interracial Council; Mildred Mahoney, comisioner, Massachusetts State Commission Against Discrimination and Samuel Daniels, director, Maryland State Commission on Interracial Problems.

Elected for a one year term (director) was H. B. Sisel, associate secretary of the United Presbyterian Department of Social Education and Action, Philadelphia.

Elected to the NAIRO nominating committee was Louis Mason, jr., deputy director of the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations, who served as chairman of the conference.

BANQUET SPEAKERS

The high spot of the convention was the banquet address by Marion A. Wright, a North Carolinian who has been a leader in the school integration fight. Wright, a former president of the Southern Regional Council warned the North against being taken in by a "subtle Southern segregationist campaign to convert Northern public opinion to agreement with the southern point of view.

Pinpointing a "kind of second March on Gettysburgh," Wright termed the Southern "segregationist line," already creeping into Northern and nationwide publications as a plea for states rights and limitations of judicial power.

He urged Northerners to remember that the suspension of constitutional guarantees in the South is an act of yranny and "no American citizen has the right to acquiese in tyranny."

In another address, Charles, Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, labeled the housing issue "one of the most critical issues in civil rights," and blasted Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency for his recent statement that his function and that of FHA was not to encourage integrated neighborhoods but to respect local customs and local laws in each state.

Mr. Abrams suggested that the Federal Civil Rights Commission investigate federal violations of civil rights and Cole's views, and make appropriate recommendations to the attorney general and the President.

Other major speakers in the NAIRO deliberations included Charles Livermors, executive secretary of the New York Commission, Dr. Frederick B. Routh, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council and Dr. Richard M. Saammon, director of Election Research, Government Affairs Institute.

Nat'l Interracial Group Meets In Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — (ANP) — The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials is holding its 12th annual convention at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel here in Pittsburgh November 18-21. Lewis Mason, Jr., is deputy director of the Pittsburgh Commission.

The conference brings together some 500 professional and lay leaders in the fields of civil rights and intergroup understanding. Attention will be focused on school desegregation problems, minority group housing, religious cnnflict and tensions, as well as the more specialized areas of how to train and improve the skills of people working in these fields.

Marion A. Wright, vice president of the Southern Regional Council, was the principal speaker at the conference banquet Wednesday. He discussed "The South Today." Charles Livermore, executive secretary of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, and Dr. Frederick B. Routh, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council, shared the rostrum at the opening luncheon.

Among others taking part in the various panels and discussions are Dr. Frank S. Horne, member of the Commission on Intergroup Relations, New York City; Gordon M. Tiffany, of the Federal Commission on Civil Right; Samuel J. Simmons, member of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission; Dr. Herman Long, of the Fisk University Race Relations Department, and the Rev. Philip S. Hurley, S.J., of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York.

ATTENDS CONFAB—Clyde Mitchell, executive secretary of the Urban League of Newark leaves for a conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials in Pittsburgh.

Intergroup Relations In Annual Meet In Pittsburg

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials will hold its Twelfth annual convention at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh November 19-21, 1958.

The conference will bring together some 500 professional and lay leaders in the fields of civil rights and intergroup understanding. Attention will be focused on school desegregation problems, minority group housing, religious conflict and tensions, as well as the more specialized areas of how to train and improve the skills of people working in these fields.

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OTHER SPEAKERS

Among the others who will take part in the various panels and discussions are Dr. Frank S. Horne, member of the Commission on Intergroup Relations, New York City; Gordon M. Tiffany, of the Federal Commission on Civil Rights; Samuel J. Simmons, member of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission; Dr. Herman Long, of the Fisk University Race Relations Department; and the Rev. Philip S. Hurley, S. J., of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York.

The conference sessions will include discussions of how constructive use can be made of such tension situations as Levittown, Pennsylvania and the school closings in Virginia; model civil rights legislation, the work of the United States Commission on Civil Rights and employment opportunities for minority group members.

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials was formed in 1947, to provide means by which men and women working to eliminate segregation, discrimination and reduce misunderstanding and conflict between races nationalities and religions in this country, could exchange experiences and sharpen their abilities to deal with these critical problems, and widen public understanding of their work and goals.

Louis Mason, Jr., deputy director of the Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations is conference chairman.

Nat'l Interracial Group Meets In Pittsburgh, Pa.

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N A A C P
MR. ROY WILKINS

Race Relations (1957) In the United States

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. p. 3
Sat. 1-18-58

By ROY WILKINS
(NAACP Executive Secretary)

Three major developments on the race relations front in 1957 were of such significance as to overshadow all other events of the year in the continuing struggle to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation. They were (1) the enactment of the Civil Rights Law, the first such statute to be passed by Congress in 82 years; (2) the use of United States troops to sustain a Federal Court decree ordering the admission of nine Negro children to the previously all-white Central High School of Little Rock, Ark., and (3) the enactment of a New York City ordinance banning racial and religious discrimination in private housing, the first measure of that kind ever enacted into law in any American community.

ROY WILKINS

There were, of course, other happenings during the year which had important bearings on the course of race relations throughout the country. Some of these were positive, contributing to the realization of the American goal of equal opportunity; others were negative, feeding the flames of racial strife.

However, the advances made in 1957 were encouraging. The Civil Rights Act empowered the Federal Government to intervene to protect the right to vote and set up machinery for the execution of this power. In addition, the law established a bi-partisan Civil Rights Commission charged with the responsibility of investigating violations of the right to vote and of other civil rights.

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WHEN HE SENT troops into Little Rock to uphold a Federal court order, President Eisenhower served notice that the executive branch of the Government is prepared to sustain the Federal judiciary in its desegregation orders. This was the administration's reply to the Southern doctrine of interposition which, if acceded to, would have meant anarchy. While the need for such action was widely regretted, there was general recognition that the President had been goaded into taking the only stand he could by the intransigence of Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas. The Governor had placed troops of the Arkansas National Guard at Central High School to keep the Negro students out, in defiance of the court order.

Housing has long been the most pressing problem confronting Negro citizens in urban centers. The limitation on the Negro's living space has sometimes been more severe in the North than in the South. This denial of freedom of residence has fostered de facto segregation in public schools and in other public facilities, even in states in which such segregation is legally banned. Accordingly, the New York City ordinance against discrimination in private housing is a measure of vital importance to every community in which a large number of Negroes reside.

Earlier legislation in New York and elsewhere had outlawed discrimination in public-aided housing. This has been helpful but it left the owners of the vast majority of dwellings free to refuse to sell or to rent to persons because of their race, religion or national origin. The new law in New York City was designed to meet this problem.

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OTHER IMPORTANT developments on the positive side include the successful Prayer Pilgrimage which took some 27,000 persons to Washington, D. C., on May 17 in a demonstration of unity in behalf of civil rights; the continuing desegregation of the schools, which added another 50,000 to the 300,000 Negro school children who were already attending classes in desegregated school systems; the mass refusal of Negro citizens in Tuskegee, Ala., to purchase consumer goods of local merchants after city officials had redrawn the city lines to exclude all but 10 of the city's 400 registered Negro voters.

Likewise of great significance was the declaration by 74 Protestant clergymen in Atlanta, calling for compliance with the law, preservation of the public schools, freedom of speech and the reopening of communications between the races. This action by the city's leading clergymen indicated the re-emergence of the long-silent voice of moderation in the South. On the political front, a similar expression of moderation may be found in the municipal election in Little Rock on Nov. 6. In that election, only one of seven pro-segregation candidates was elected to the city's new board of directors although the maintenance of segregation was made the No. 1 issue in the campaign. Six "moderates" were elected.

On the debit side, persecution of the NAACP as an organization was continued through the passage of new laws in Arkansas and Texas to force it to disclose the names and addresses of its members. However, the as law passed by one vote, and early in the year the Legislatures of both Florida and North Carolina refused to pass such laws.

Courier
Sat. 1-18-58

ALSO ON THE debit side, certain Southern states, notably Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, have announced their intention to adopt more restrictive tests for prospective voters so as to circumvent the new civil rights law and prevent the registration of Negro citizens.

39 1958

RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE
FISK UNIVERSITY

15th Event Set For June 30

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk university will become the race relations capital of the world June 30 as the 15th annual Institute of Race Relations opens a two week evaluation of "Human Relations and Moral Challenge."

Under the auspices of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, with Fisk as a co-sponsor, the Institute will be conducted by such experts as Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the NAACP.

Some 140 business, religious, labor and other professional leaders from 30 Northern and Southern states will exchange ideas and viewpoints to achieve the institute's purpose: to orient leaders of local communities in the problems processes and methods of implementing better intergroup relations.

Special delegations from Puerto Rican, Indian - American and Spanish-speaking groups will provide a wide dimension of analysis.

In defining the scope of the institute, Dr. Herman Long, director of the AMA's Race Relations Department, said:

"This is an institute which deals with the crucial issues of racial and human relations in our national life. Beyond the daily events change, there are urgent questions of decision and action. At the base of this challenge to individuals and groups lie matters of ultimate commitment to religious, human, and democratic values. They are the final measures of the wisdom and justice with which we endow leadership and action."

Over the past 14 years, the Race Relations Institute has provided lay and professional community leaders the opportunity to develop new understandings of the major minority group situations. In the role of lecturers or consultants have been some of the world's outstanding authorities in the field. Among them have been:

Gordon W. Allport, department of Social Relations, Harvard university; Lester Granger, executive director, National Urban League; Phillip M. Hauser, chairman, department of Sociology, University of Chicago; Lillian Smith, author and lecturer; Robert C. Weaver, State Administrator, State of New York, and P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor, Pittsburgh Courier.

These and other authorities have led institute delegates in finding answers to problems imbedded in such areas as "The Scientific Acessment of Prejudice," "Sociological and Anthropoligical Backgrounds of Human Relations," "Fair Employment and Equal Economic Opportunity" "Housing," "Integration on College Campus," "Church and Race." "Successful Practices of School Integration," and "Legal and Legislative Approaches."

Institute members may earn three semester hours of academic credit toward undergraduate or graduate degrees.

Race Relations Institute Opens June 30 At Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tenn., — Fisk University will become the race relations capital of the world June 30 as the 15th annual Institute of Race Relations opens a two week evaluation of "Human Relations and Moral Challenge."

Under the auspices of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, with Fisk as a co-sponsor, the Institute will be conducted by such experts as Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the NAACP.

140 LEADERS

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SCOPE DEFINED

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UNDERSTANDING

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Fisk hosts 15th annual race relations institute

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University will host the 15th annual Institute of Race Relations, June 30 - July 11. Industrialists, labor leaders, educators, ministers, social workers and other leaders will participate.

The Institute is co - sponsored by Fisk and the race relations department of the American Missionary Association Board of the Congregational Christian Church.

* * *

SOME OF the nation's top authorities on race relations will act as consultants. They are: Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the NAACP; and the Rev. Will Campbell, Southern Region Office of the National Council of Churches.

The Rev. Chester A. Marcus, race relations secretary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church; and Don Shoemaker, executive director of the Southern Education Reporting Service; Dr. J. McLeed Bryan, professor of religion at Wake Forest College; John Burma, head of the sociology department at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

Drs. Dan Dodson, professor of education and head of the Institute for Human Relations, New York University; and Lewis W. Jones, director, Southern Rural Life Center, Tuskegee, Ala.; Harold Fleming, executive director, Southern Regional Council; Fred Routh, associate director, Southern Regional Council.

Fisk To Hold Annual Race Relation Institute

NASHVILLE, Tenn — Fisk University will become the race relations capital of the world June 30 as the 15th annual Institute of Race Relations opens a two week evaluation of "Human Relations and Moral Challenge."

Under the auspices of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, with Fisk as a co-sponsor, the Institute will be conducted by such experts as Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the NAACP

Over the past 14 years, the Race Relations Institute has provided lay and professional community leaders the opportunity to develop new understandings of thte major minority group situations. In the role of lecturers or consultants have been some of the world's outstanding authorities in the field. Among them have been:

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'Does U. S. Know Where to Go?'

Fisk Institute Studies Impact of Race Crisis in America

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"In the race relations crisis with which America is now living, the people of this country are not sure where to go. They only seem to know that they cannot go backwards. However, if we are to remain a free and democratic society, bold and courageous decisions are called for."

With this keynote by Dr. Herman Long, the 15th annual Race Relations Institute opened a two-week analysis of "Race Relations and Moral Challenge" at Fisk University.

Dr. Long is institute director and director of the race relations department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Church. His organization and Fisk University are co-sponsors of this, the nation's oldest race relations institute.

• **"There is an element of moral challenge in the need to establish new expectations in the area of race relations," Long said. "A crisis exists because the old ways, customs and laws used to relate groups to each other are no longer serviceable."**

There was a time, he explained to the more-than-100 delegates, when it was rather well known what was meant when Negroes were warned to "stay in their place." This is definitely not so today, he said.

• **"It is not so much," Long said, "that Americans do not believe in justice and fairness as it is that they do not necessarily regard the interest and destiny of others, and particularly the so-called minority groups, in the same way and extent that they would apply the standards of justice to themselves."**

Long decried the feeling that resistance to desegregation is an indication that it is failing. To the contrary, he pointed to the fact that in only four years since the Supreme Court outlawed public school jim crow, 377,000 Negro children and 1,900,000 white children have enrolled in integrated schools. He also pointed out that one-half of the institutions of higher learning in the South have opened their doors to Negroes.

"There has been no mass resistance to desegregation," Long said. "Resistance has come mainly from political leaders and pathological race-haters."

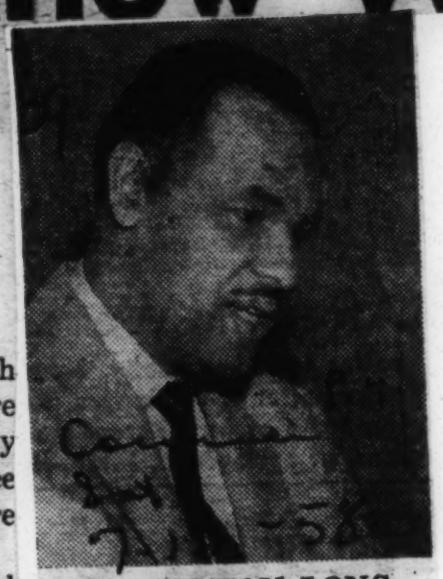
■

G. McLEOD BRYAN of Wake Forest College told the institute that "the church must still plead guilty to the charge of being the most segregated major institution in American society."

However, the healthiest sign in the South today is the split in the church over integration, the professor of Christian ethics said.

Dr. Robert B. Johnson, director of research for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, brought to the institute the news that in the past 15 years, we have witnessed a striking increase in the number and activity of organizations working in the intergroup field.

In 1945, there were only 123 agencies listed as working in the race relations field, he said. Since that time, and as the field of race relations has been enlarged to cover such concepts as intergroup, human and community relations, the number has expanded so that we can now list approximately 900 organizations that directly or indirectly might qualify as members in this field.



DR. HERMAN LONG
. . . "an element of moral challenge"

Eisenhower Aid Sought By Race Relations Group

Journal-Inside
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 7-19-58

NASHVILLE — (UPI) — President Eisenhower was urged to call a conference on ways and means of "speeding school desegregation" as the 15th annual race relations institute ended here Friday night.

EARLIER STORY Page 9

The resolution asking for the conference came from a workshop on "the community."

• • •

OTHER recommendations made at the closing session included:

That more interracial meetings be held in the South to discuss both racial and nonracial matters.

That if a survey indicates discrimination against minority groups in employment a decision should be made as to the most effective approach in the fight to solve the problem.

• • •

THAT THE delegates adopt a "sticker" campaign in their communities to promote better housing and better jobs for Negroes and other minorities.

The stickers would be attached to bills returned to stores with payments, and would indicate that the customer had no objection to courteous service from any person regardless of race, creed or color.

Housing stickers would signify that the occupant had no objection to a good neighbor "whatever his background."

15th Event Set For June 30

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-5-58
P. 21

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The annual Institute of Race Relations is scheduled to meet at Fisk university here from June 30 to July 11.

The upcoming Institute is the 15th co-sponsored by Fisk and the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian church.

It will bring to Fisk university some 140 industrialists, labor leaders, educators, ministers, social workers and other professional leaders from 30 states. In addition, special delegations from Puerto Rican, Indian-American and Spanish-speaking groups will be in attendance.

Some of the nation's top authorities in the area of race relations will act as consultants for the Institute. Included among them will be:

THURGOOD MARSHALL, chief legal counsel of the NAACP; the REV. WILL CAMPBELL, Southern Regional Office, National Council of Churches, Nashville, Tenn.; DON SHOEMAKER — executive director of the Southern Education Reporting Service; DR. G. McLEED BRYAN, professor in the School of religion Wake Forest college, Winston Salem, N. C.; D. JOHN BURMA, head, Department of Sociology, Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa.

Also DR. DAN DODSON, professor of education and head of the Institute for Human Relations, New York university; HAROLD FLEMING, executive director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.; DR. LEWIS W. JONES, director, Southern Rural Life Center, Tuskegee, Ala.; FRED ROUTH, associate director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., and REV. CHESTER A. MARCUS, race relations secretary, Evangelical and Reformed church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Long keynotes institute at Fisk

Chicago Defender
Baltimore
Sat. 7-12-58

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "In the race relations crisis with which America is now living, the people of this country are not sure where to go. They only seem to know that they cannot go backwards.

"However, if we are to remain a free and deomcratic society bold and courageous decisions are called for."

With the keynote by Dr. Herman Long, the 15th annual Race Relations Institute opened a two-week analysis of "Race Relations and Moral Challenge" at Fisk University Monday.

Dr. Long is institute director and director of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Church.

His organization and Fisk University are co-sponsors of the institute.

"THERE IS an element of moral challenge in the need to establish new expectations in the area of race relations," Long said. "A crisis exists because the old ways, customs and laws used to relate groups to each other are no longer servicable."

There was a time, he explained to the more than 100 delegates, when it was well known what was meant when colored citizens were warned to "stay in their place." This is definitely not so today, he said.

"It is not so much," Long said, "that Americans do not believe in justice and fairness, as it is that they do not necessarily regard . . . so-called minority groups in the same way and extent that they would apply the standards of justice to themselves."

* * *

LONG DECRIED the feeling that resistance to desegregation is an indication that it is failing.

To the contrary, he pointed to the fact that in only four years since the Surpreme Court outlawed public school jim crow, 377,000 colored children and 1,900,000 white children have enrolled in integrated schools.

He also pointed out that one-half of the institutions of higher learning in the South have opened their doors to colored students.

"There has been no mass resistance to desegregation," Mr. Long said. "Resistance has come mainly from political leaders and pathological race haters. However, the result of this resistance has been the creation of doubt and uncertainty both in the North and South. It has slowed liberal thought.

As we consider the moral implications of race relations we must not allow ourselves to become dismayed. We must look at the larger dimensions for a greater struggle with the promise of a great freedom. We must remain certain where we want to go and why."

* * *

G. McLEOD BRYAN of Wake Forest College told the institute that "the church must still ciety."

"The church in the South is both lagging behind and pushing ahead with integration," he said. "Christians are both the staunchest segregationists and the greatest integrationist."

* * *

DR. ROBERT B. JOHNSON, director of research for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, brought to the institute the news that in the past 15 years, we have witnessed a striking increase in the number and activity of organizations working in the intergroup field.

"To cite the scope of but a "The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has 26 regional offices, Jewish Community Relations Councils exist in 26 communities, the Urban League has at least 60 separate affil few specific organizations, the Southern Regional Council has established human relations councils in 12 southern states, the American Friends Service Committee has programs in 15 different geographical areas.

jor institution in American so being the most segregated ma- ates.

plead guilty to the charge of

"The National Conference of Christians and Jews has 62 regional offices, and the NAACP has over 1,100 community chapters and 300 college chapters in various parts of the land."

Help Yourself

Reports coming from the fifteenth annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. carry a significant observation made by Dr. Irwin Sobel, economist professor at Washington University who presented less than a rosy picture of the Negro worker's future in the area of employment.

Lack of training handicaps him in bidding for the newer jobs created by industrialization in the South. In some cases hostile union policy and practice stand him off. There is usually no law in many states to protect this racial segment against bias hiring.

For much of this bleak job future Mr. Sobel placed the blame on members of the Negro group themselves. Prof. Sobel says that the Negro person himself must do something about improving his cultural levels. He charged laxity among Negro leaders in polling their limited economic resources so that capital can be assembled for building new business.

However the very needs cited by the eminent professor were stressed by Dr. A. G. Gaston in his speech at the Summit Conference of Negro leaders held May 12-13 in Washington, D. C. Then too, Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association shows what can be achieved through properly guided savings.

Yet here in this city we have allowed the Greater-Birmingham Negro Business League to discontinue its operations. Too often Negro-owned business and its investors do not support other Negro-controlled business, Too few of them expand to the extent that new jobs are created. Almost every one knows about the vast Negro market except the Negro business man. This is not to say that his interest should be limited to or wholly dependent on this segment of the buying market.

Fisk institute hears experts

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —More than 100 delegates from 30 states Monday moved into the second week of the 15th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University somewhat sobered by the first week's revelations that the future is not at all a bright one.

Speakers who appeared in the first week said in so many words that a long, perhaps, bittter struggle lies ahead in the fight for integration. At least one suggested that "integration in moving backwards in some instances."

Joseph Robison, attorney for the American Jewish Congress, said he was "sounding the alarm of doom" because "segregationists may successfully reverse the Supreme Court ruling outlawing public school segregation."

Robison warned that the civil rights movement is not effectively organized and cautioned human relations groups not to leave the overall fight to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People alone.

THE INSTITUTE is co-sponsored by the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Church and Fisk University.

Speaking on the third day of the institute, Mr. Robison told more than 100 delegates from some 30 Northern and Southern states that "we've got to cry out just as loudly as the segregationists if we are going to win to our side the millions of Americans who remain uncommitted on the desegregation issue."

Throwing much of the blame for resistance to Supreme Court integration mandates on President Eisenhower and his administration, Robison charged that the national government has a direct responsibility to see to it that orders of the Supreme Court are carried out.

"President Eisenhower has not yet said publicly that he believes that the school integration edict issued by the Supreme Court in 1954 is right" Robison declared. "Nor has he made any statement which makes it clear that segregation must come to an end in America."

* * *

"LABOR UNIONS in the South are no longer in the forefront of the struggle for equality of opportunity." With this observation, Labor Leader Ben Segal of Washington, D.C., told the Institute that "the situation has definitely deteriorated since the Supreme Court's school decision."

Mr. Segal is education director of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, who led a discussion of unions and race on the institute's fourth day of a two - week study of "Human Relations and Moral Challenge."

Segal hastened to add that "This doesn't mean that the situation is entirely discouraging."

Conventions, meetings, educational programs, banquets, picnics and other events are frequently interracial affairs in the South, he said. Colored persons and whites have equal access to machinery in the local union and "something like" equal opportunity for participating in the affairs of a local union, he explained.

* * *

A WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY economics professor said Friday that new tensions and new patterns of aggression will develop in the field of race relations if racial barriers in employment do not fall as fast as educational bars are dropped.

Dr. Irwin Sobel predicted that racial restrictions on jobs will remain long after integration in education is accomplished. "In fact," he said, "once the education battle is won, the employment fight will begin."

Describing the pattern of hiring in America, Sobel said "the Negro has to be made of gold to be taken ... tin." When a "breakthrough" is accomplished he said the colored worker hired is far more qualified than the white applicant seeking the same job.

"With integration in education moving forward," Sobel said, "the Negro is placed in the position of being economically 'all dressed up with no where to go.'" The result, Sobel said, is that the nation is going to lose more and more productive talent which is badly needed.

* * *

AN ANALYSIS OF the problems confronting another minority group — the Spanish speaking American — was also made at the institute.

Speaking mainly of the group in the Southwest which comes of Spanish or Mexican heritage, Dr. John Burma, head of the department of Sociology at Grinnell College in Iowa, said "the main education battle, as far as civil rights is concerned, has been won."

He said the discrimination which remains is based on custom and tradition and prejudice and personal bias. All that is left now, he said, are a few mopping up operations.

Politically, he said, increasing proportions are doing so. But to expect anything other than slow growth is unrealistic.

"Very serious barriers are thrown up against the Spanish-American in the area of employment," Burma said. Vicious stereotypes operate to keep them at the bottom of the ladder and Spanish - Americans are faced with a black future in trying to breakthrough the job ceiling which is thrust upon them and which affects their place on the wage scale.

* * *

THE INSTITUTE, was told that integrated housing does not decrease property values, does not increase the crime rate nor is there any basis for the oft - repeated warning that intermarriage shoots upward when colored people and whites lives side by side.

These assertions came from Dr. D. Dodson, head of the Institute for Human Relations at New York University, following the showing of a film, "Crisis in Levittown."

The movie, in which Dr. Dodson is the commentator, records the sometimes violent events which immediately followed after a colored family moved into the Pennsylvania project.

"With a new and larger middle class of colored people growing in America and with the advent of integrated education, Levittown is only the beginning of what is to happen in our country," Dodson said.

He suggested that it doesn't take great organizations of men and women to "prepare" a community for integration. "A small group of committed citizens can do an effective job," he said.

* * *

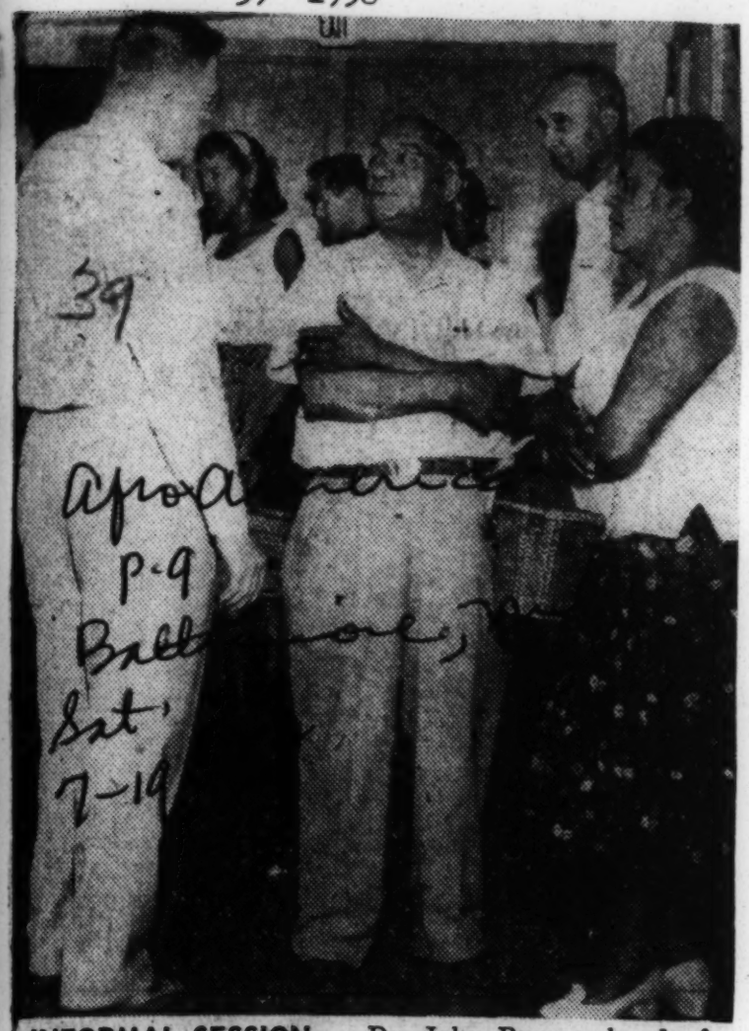
EDWARD RUTLEDGE, housing director of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, listed New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Washington and Oregon as states which ban segregation in all government financed housing and Connecticut and Oregon which bar discrimination without specifying that which is built with FHA and VA support.

Painting a rather gloomy picture for minority group members seeking to break housing color barriers, Rutledge said that only 15 to 20 per cent of all federal low income housing is integrated.

"This is very poor, percentage - wise," he said. "And to make it worse, there is little hope that segregation in the other projects will be broken anytime soon, especially in the all colored - projects."

In listing the states which do have integrated public housing, Rutledge mentioned Crystal City, Texas and Rain, La., as the only Southern areas. He said these two localities decided to mix the races on the basis of need rather than law.

39 1958



INFORMAL SESSION — Dr. John Burma, head of department of sociology at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, is cornered by delegates after addressing the 15th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, recently. Standing in a corridor of Fisk's Park Hall are: left to right, Dr. Burma, Merle R. Epps, Tennessee A. and I. University; Herman Cheek, Milwaukee school teacher and Pauline Gardner of the Community Committee on Social Action in Wichita. Kan.

39 1958

RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE (FISK UNIVERSITY)

Fisk Ends Another Race Relations Institute

Marshall Sees 'Nothing To Be Pessimistic About'

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The adoption of a resolution urging President Eisenhower to call a conference for the purpose of speeding up desegregation climaxed action taken by delegates to the 15th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

Presented by Mrs. Henry Kramer of St. Paul, Minn., the resolution was unanimously adopted at the institute's final session. It said in part:

"It is obvious that the massive resistance which has developed since the May 17, 1954, decision makes imperative the calling of such a conference at the earliest date possible. There are many patriotic leaders who would be more than happy to participate."

THE ACTION represented one of several recommendations which grew out of three clinics which met every afternoon during the two-week human relations seminar co-sponsored by the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christan Churches and Fisk University.

On the night before the institute's last session, Atty. Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the NAACP, highlighted the series of lectures by giving the delegates an injection of optimism about the status of race relations in America.

"I can see absolutely nothing to be pessimistic about," Marshall told a crowd of about 750 in the Fisk Memorial Chapel. "In fact, we made a great deal of progress last year."

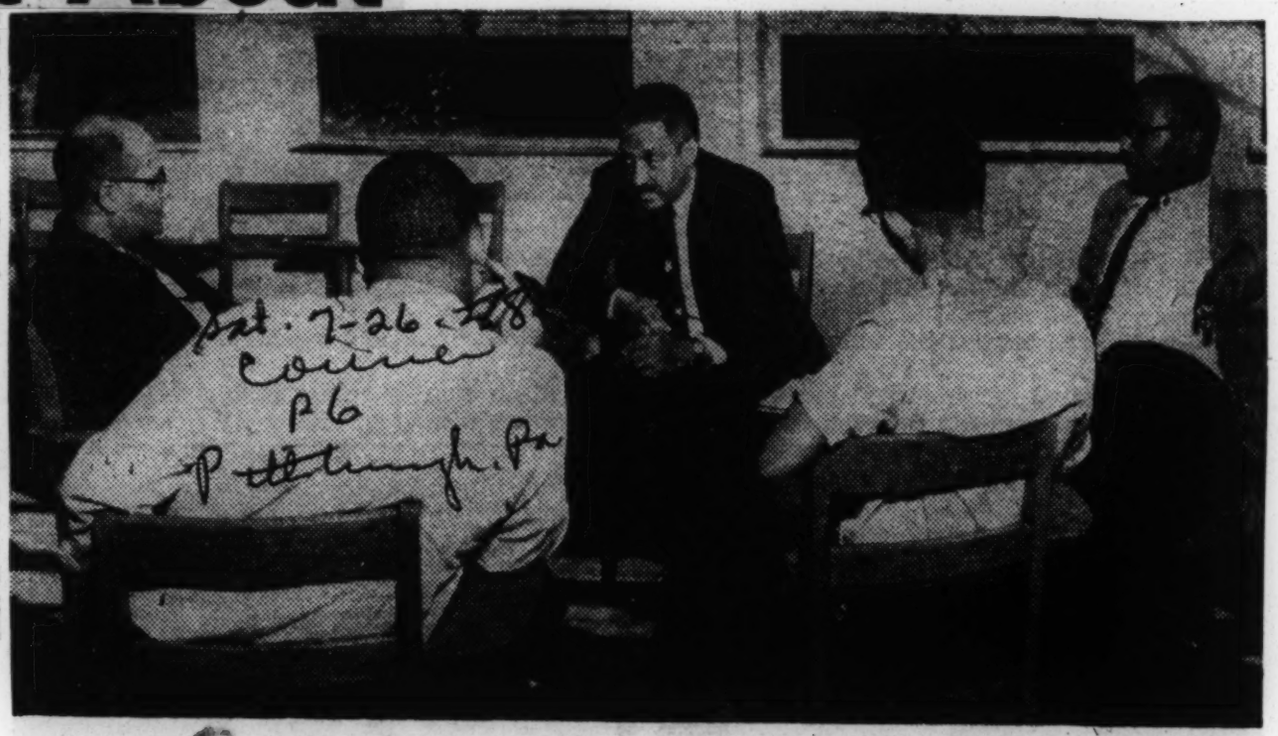
Marshall said that the recent decision which gave Little Rock "a cooling off" period of two and a half years in its integration crisis, didn't disturb him at all.

"After all," he said, "the decision is being appealed so there is nothing at all conclusive about it."

MARSHALL described the segregationists as "running scared." He said they are using violence and that can only mean that they are "running out of legal gimmicks. They're at the end of their rope."

Dr. Herman Long, institute director, summarized the institute's deliberations at the final session Friday night. He pointed to central areas of agreement which emerged, although no effort was made to arrive at definite conclusions.

"We have reached in current race relations a point of strategic and urgent crisis," he said. "It is chacterized by conflict, violence and threats of violence, but they are not indications that progress toward full compliance has not been made."



Dead Serious—Atty. Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP, center, makes a point as he talks with newsmen at the 15th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University. Left to right, foreground: Louis B. Reynolds, editor of Message magazine; Dr. Vivian Henderson of the Fisk faculty; Milner Ball of the Nashville Tennesseean, and L. F. Palmer Jr., director of the Fisk News Bureau.

TUSKEGEE REPORT SAYS:

U.S. waking up to world opinion

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "Increasingly, the American public is recognizing that peoples throughout the world question America's hope and competence to lead a fr
one - tenth of its
do not enjoy the ri
seeks to promote abro

"The country generally
to recognize that the qua
of race relations in the U.S.
is no longer exclusively a
Southern or Northern concern.
It even goes beyond being a national concern."

Such was the finding of the 44th annual Tuskegee Institute report on race relation in the South for 1957, as given by Dr. L. H. Foster, college president.

THE WRITTEN report pointed out that contention controversy characterized race relations in the South during 1957.

The term Southern region in the report is applied to the 17 states and the District of Columbia which practiced segregation in education before 1954.

The report declared that the obstruction to Federal laws, guaranteeing constitutional rights to individuals, was "extremely vigorous" in a number of states and cities during the year and;

"State and local government actions almost invariably opposed the extension of any citizenship rights to colored persons." It cited the "extreme positions" taken in Arkansas to prevent compliance with Federal law.

Pointing to Federal action in race relations during the year, the report stated;

"All branches of the Federal Government have made it clear that American citizens must receive treatment which is racially non - discriminatory in the areas of education, transportation, recreation, voting and employment."

The report cited the President's action in sending Federal troops to Little Rock, Ark., to support court-ordered integration.

It also made mention of the first legislative action taken by the Congress in 82 years in its passage of the right - to - vote bill.

* * *

THE REPORT SAID religious groups took the leading role in supporting desegregation, with national church bodies speaking more strongly than in recent years.

Organized labor and its action against segregation was pointed out also.

Dr. Foster's message cited the attacks by segregationist organizations against the NAACP and remarked;

"However, the NAACP continued its work for full citizenship rights and efforts were renewed to win further support from religious groups."

The report said the NAACP and the National Urban League both suffered attacks from segregationist groups who used communism as an indictment of them.

The report continued;

"Opposed to groups working for desegregation were 50 such organizations operating to maintain a segregated order.

"Several factors operate currently to affect the state of race relations. Segregationists have at their command substantial control of the economy, extensive authority in political affairs;

"And considerable influence on the publication policies of most media of mass communication.

"Desegregationists have the support of an awakened and expressed national concern for the welfare of all the American people. They also have the urgent pressures for freedom on the international front.

"For the first time in many years, colored citizens have in their democratic aspirations, the active support of the Federal Government, reinforced by a strong public opinion outside the South.

"The records show that the South has not yet joined the rest of the country in the demonstration of impartial regard under the law.

"Until this occurs, America's attention will continue, no doubt, to focus on the process of adjusting segregation practices to national ideals and Federal law, both of which support desegregation.

"Any substantial neglect of current world trends in behalf of human rights, delays perilously America's achievement of its urgently needed unity in democratic spirit;

"Its efficiency of national productive effort and its demonstration of commitment to high moral and spiritual values."

Tuskegee Defender Delays 57 Race Report

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Turbulent cross currents marked the pattern of race relations during 1957. Rapidly moving and significant year-end occurrences require advancing the release date of the 44th annual Tuskegee Institute Race Relations Report to Jan. 15, 1958. This change in the release date from Jan. 1, makes possible coverage of all major developments for the entire year.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, in making this announcement stated that the Institute Report would include a more intricate media analysis than in prior years.

PROPAGANDA

This will take into account the strong propaganda offensive launched by segregationists during the waning weeks of the year.

The Jan. 15 release will be a summary based on a detailed study of legal action and of the unprecedented growth and activity of voluntary groups during 1957.

Preliminary information from the Race Relations Report shows that not since the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court ruling have more significant developments in race relations occurred.

The Tuskegee Report

The annual race relations report issued last week by Tuskegee Institute appears to have been written for white, rather than colored people.

When Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee 77 years ago, he had an idea that the race problem could be solved by staying out of politics and educating the people of Alabama for useful employment.

It didn't work out.

Though outnumbered 7 to 1, a handful of white people in Macon County took over ever single political job from commissioner to dog catcher.

The overwhelming majority colored population found it virtually impossible to register and was barred from the polls.

Moreover, the white minority proceeded to set up business organizations and banks to control the economic life of the whole community.

It seems clear to us that Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee taught the wrong courses.

Agriculture and vocational subjects should have been subordinated to intensive instruction in how to register, how to vote, how to carry your own precinct, how to elect your own candidates, how to incorporate your own community, how to run your own business and why it is necessary to spend your money only where you can work.

The current Tuskegee report to the nation is an abject confession that the Tuskegee idea has failed.

The institute has failed to get the franchise for its own people and it has failed to enlighten the white people in its area.

We don't say that Tuskegee ought to recognize that failure, abandon its campus and move elsewhere.

But we do say that its board of trustees should give serious consideration to the subject of where does it go from here.

"More Unsettled And Disturbed"—

Worsening Race Relations Reported

Race relations in the South "are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago" and divergent views on the problem of segregation are "held more resolutely now than in the recent past," according to the annual report on race relations released this week by Tuskegee Institute.

The report also noted a "growth in numbers and the increased activity of voluntary segregationist groups" but pointed out that the number of incidents of physical violence remained relatively low.

Moreover, the report called attention to what was styled an "almost complete absence of any joint effort or program by the total citizenry in any Southern community to promote the community welfare."

But some progress was made toward peaceful settlement of differences, notably in actions taken by the federal government.

All branches of the government made clear, the report observed, that American citizens must receive treatment which is racially nondiscriminatory in education, transportation, recreation, voting and employment.

"There is urgent need," the report said "for realistic and constructive communication on the Southern scene if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

Continuing, the report said "several factors operate currently to affect the state of race relations in the South."

"Segregationists have at their command substantial control of the economy, extensive authority in political affairs, and considerable influence on the publication policies of most media of mass communication. There is, too, the momentum of decades of operation of these resources in behalf of a segregated society", the report set out.

Two basic obstacles to improved race relations were cited.

For one thing, it said, there is misinformation and misunderstanding about the national welfare. Public officials representing the South rarely make it clear in their talks or writings that America's welfare depends critically upon the strength of democracy at home.

Instead, Southern spokesmen often express the opposite opinion, "saying in effect that the international impact of poor race relations in America is inconsequential," it said.

The report said segregationists have tried to "divert attention from the policies of restriction" and that incidents of racial violence and discrimination in the North have been widely publicized in the South.

A second obstacle, the report said, is "the substantial absence of communication between whites and Negroes." The report observed that "this is deplored by many spokesmen with rarely a constructive suggestion for interchanges of ideas or opinions in terms of current realities."

The report said state and local government action in 1957 "almost invariably opposed the extension of citizenship rights to Negroes."

It mentioned passage of a law to rearrange the city limits of Tuskegee and leave virtually all Negro voters outside the city boundaries; and approval of a constitutional amendment empowering the Alabama Legislature to abolish Macon County as a means of keeping Negroes from gaining political control.

Tuskegee Reports Worse Relations

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (UP)—Tuskegee Institute reported today that the relations between whites and Negroes in southern states had worsened in 1957, a year which saw passage of a federal civil rights bill and the use of troops to enforce integration of a school.

The annual report on race relations issued by the president of the famed Negro school, L. R. Foster, said both sides of the controversy became "more resolute" in the eventful year and made urgent the need for "realistic and constructive" efforts to avoid more serious trouble.

"Obstruction of federal laws which guarantee the constitutional rights of the individual was extremely vigorous in numbers of states and cities," the report said. "The growth in numbers and the increased activity of voluntary segregationist groups reduced the security of person and property in many southern communities.

FIRST IN 82 YEARS

"Despite this trend toward lawnessness, the number of incidents of physical violence remained relatively low. Those occurrences were condemned by numerous persons, regardless of their own views on desegregation."

It noted that the civil rights bill, passed over vigorous southern opposition in the closing days of Congress, was the first in 82 years to become law. And it said the "prestige and power" of the president were used for the first time to implement the Supreme Court order requiring public school integration.

On the other hand, Foster wrote, Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, took an "extreme position" when he called on his National Guard to prevent nine Negroes from entering Central High School in Little Rock.

The report also cited school integration "unpleasantness" in Little Rock, Nashville, Tenn. and Charlotte, N.C., and said there are 50 organizations dedicated to the fighting of integration.

However, against these actions and more stringent racial legislation in some states, it balanced Missouri's repeal of laws requiring segregation in education, and the acceptance by the governor of Mississippi of the principle of integration in a federal veterans' hospital.

"The record shows," the report concluded, "that the South has not yet joined the rest of the country in the demonstration of imparial regard under he law and in the uniformity of public treatment for all its citizens ... Any substantial neglect of current world trends in behalf of human rights delays perilously America's achievement of its urgently needed unity in Democratic spirit, its efficiency of national productive effort, and its demonstration of commitment to high moral and spiritual values."

Tuskegee Institute Says

Race Relations Need More Realistic Action

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — Race relations have worsened in the South in the past year, says Tuskegee Institute, and realistic action is imperative "if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

But some progress was made toward peaceful settlement of differences, notably in actions taken by the federal government, President L. H. Foster said in the famed Negro college's annual race relations report.

All branches of the government "made clear," the report observed, "that American citizens must receive treatment which is racially non-discriminatory in education, transportation, recreation, voting and employment.'

Nevertheless, Foster said, "race relations in the Southern states are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago. The divergent segregationist and desegregationist points of view are held more resolutely now than in the recent past."

"There is an urgent need," he cautioned, "for realistic and constructive communication on the southern scene if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

DIXIE RACE RELATIONS REPORTED WORSENED

Memphis Tenn.

Realistic Action Necessary, Says Tuskegee Institute

Wed 1-15-58

SOME PROGRESS MADE

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14.—Race relations have worsened in the South in the past year, says Tuskegee Institute, and realistic action is imperative "if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

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More Unsettled

Nevertheless, Foster said, "Race relations in the Southern states are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago. The divergent segregationist and desegregationist points of view are held more resolutely now than in the recent past."

"There is an urgent need," he cautioned, "for realistic and constructive communication on the Southern scene if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

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"Segregationists have at their command substantial control of the economy, extensive authority in political affairs, and considerable influence on the publication polices of most media of mass communication. There is, too, the momentum of decades of operation of these resources in behalf of a segregated society."

Integrationists, on the other hand, Foster said, "have the support of an awakened and expressed national concern for the welfare of all the American people. They also have the urgent pressures for freedom on the international front, and the widely proclaimed doctrine of human brotherhood."

The Tuskegee president said he found two basi cobstacles to "favorable race relations."

For one thing, he said, there is "misinformation and misunderstanding about the national welfare. Public officials representing the South rarely make it clear in their talks or writings that America's welfare depends critically upon the strength of democracy at home."

Opposite Opinion

Instead, Southern spokesmen "often express the opposite opinion," he pointed out, "saying in effect that the international impact of poor race relations in America is inconsequential."

Foster said segregationists have tried to "divert attention from their policies of restriction" and that incidents of racial violence and discrimination in the North have been widely publicized in the South.

But, he argued, Southerners omit mention of the fact that "the legal support for racial discrimination in the Souh is in sharp contrast to the legally desegregated situation which prevails generally in the North."

A second obstacle, Foster said, is "the substantial absence of communication between whites and Negroes." The educator observed hat "this is deplored by many spokesmen with rarely a constructive suggestion for interchange of ideas or opinions in terms of current realiies." t

Foster also took note of what he called an "almost complete absence of any joint effort or program by the total citizenry in any Southern community to promote the community welfare."

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The racial report said state and local government action in 1957 "almost invariably opposed the extension of citizenship rights to Negroes."

Mentions Act Passage

He mentioned passage of a legislative act in Alabama to rearrange the city limits of Tuskegee and leave virtually all Negro voters outside the city boundaries, and approval of a constitutional amendment empowering the Alabama Legislature to abolish Macon County as a means of keeping Negroes from gaining political control. Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon.

Foster also mentioned activities of the White Citizens Councils and Ku Klux Klan against integration on the one hand, and religious groups, labor unions and Negro organizations against segregation on the other.

The Tuskegee racial report took the place several years ago of the annual lynching report which the Negro school used for many years to measure race relations.

RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH WORSE

Tuskegee Report Says Realistic Action Needed to Avoid Difficulties

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14 (AP) — Race relations have worsened in the South in the past year, says Tuskegee Institute, and realistic action is imperative "if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

But some progress was made toward peaceful settlement of differences, notably in actions taken by the federal government, President L. H. Foster said today in the famed Negro college's annual race relations report.

All branches of the government made clear, the report observed, that American citizens must receive treatment which is racially nondiscriminatory in education, transportation, recreation, voting and employment.

More Unsettled.

Nevertheless, Foster said, "race relations in the Southern states are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago. The divergent segregationist and desegregationist points of view are held more resolutely now than in the recent past."

"There is an urgent need," he said, "for realistic and constructive communication on the Southern scene if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

Continuing, the Negro educator said "several factors operate currently to affect the state of race relations in the South."

"Segregationists have at their command substantial control of the economy, extensive authority in political affairs, and considerable influence on the publication policies of most media of mass communication. There is, too, the momentum of decades of operation of these resources in behalf of a segregated society," he said.

Integrationists, on the other hand, Foster said, "have the support of an awakened and expressed national concern for the welfare of all the American people. They also have the urgent pressures for freedom on the international front, and the widely proclaimed doctrine of human brotherhood."

The Tuskegee president said he found two basic obstacles to favorable race relations.

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Tuskegee '57 Racial Report Cites Worsened Relations

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Wed 1-15-58

By REX THOMAS

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SOUTHERN EXPRESSION

For one thing, he said, there is misinformation and misunderstanding about the national welfare. Public officials representing the South rarely make it clear in their talks or writings that America's welfare depends critically upon the strength of democracy at home."

Instead, Southern spokesmen often express the opposite opinion, "saying in effect that the international impact of poor race relations in America is inconsequential," he said.

Foster said segregationists have tried to "divert attention from their policies of restriction" and that incidents of racial violence and discrimination in the North have been widely publicized in the South.

CONTRAST DRAWN

But, he argued, Southerners omit mention of the fact that "the legal support for racial discrimination in the South is in sharp contrast to the legally desegregated situation which prevails generally in the North."

A second obstacle, Foster said, is "the substantial absence of communication between whites and Negroes." The educator observed that "this is deplored by many spokesmen with rarely a constructive suggestion for interchange of ideas or opinions in terms of current realities."

Foster noted what he called an "almost complete absence of any joint effort or program by the total citizenry in any Southern community to promote the community welfare."

MUTUAL INTERESTS

He said such mutual interests as expansion of industry, community beautification, better welfare services and improved recreation "could be harnessed for positive action" and would contribute "indirectly but substantially" to better race relations.

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POPULATION COMPARISON

Negroes in the county outnumber white residents nearly 7-1 but white voters have a 2-1 edge in the poll lists.

Foster also mentioned activities of the White Citizens Councils and Ku Klux Klan against integration on the one hand, and religious groups, labor unions and Negro organizations against segregation on the other.

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But despite "this trend toward lawlessness," he said, "the number of incidents of physical violence remained relatively low. These occurrences were condemned by numerous persons, regardless of their views on desegregation."

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Race Relations In The South

44th Annual Report From Tuskegee To The Nation

Editor's Note: — Published below is the 44th report to the American people on developments in race relations from Tuskegee Institute prepared by Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of the institution. A report is made annually, and is widely circulated and commented on in the press and on the platform.

DR. L. H. FOSTER
Makes Report

Introduction

Contention and controversy characterized race relations in the Southern Region* during 1957. This development re-emphasized the existence of widespread denial to Negroes of their citizenship rights, responsibilities, and opportunities.

The possibilities of fundamental adjustments in situations affecting race relations were promoted by Federal civil rights legislations. This law removed the Federal protection — established through long years of national inactivity — which had often encouraged racial discriminations.

OBSTRUCTION of Federal laws which guarantee constitutional rights to the individual was extremely vigorous in numbers of states and cities. The growth in numbers and the increased activity of voluntary segregationist groups reduced the security of person and property in many southern communities. Despite this trend toward lawlessness, the number of incidents of physical violence remained relatively low. These occurences were condemned by numerous persons, regardless of their own views on desegregation.

Countering the influence of segregationist organizations were other voluntary groups committed to orderly, legal, and constructive implementation of rights guaranteed to the individual under the Federal Constitution. Particularly significant were the public expressions and policy commitments of large national church bodies, local groups of religious leaders, and organized labor.

Federal Action

During 1957, all branches of the Federal Government acting independently or cooperatively in five areas — education, transportation, recreation, voting and employment — made clear that American citizens must receive treatment which is racially non-discriminatory.

JUDICIAL. The Federal District and Circuit Courts reinforced consistently the Supreme Court's decrees of 1954 and 1955. By these decisions lower courts fulfilled their delegated responsibility to implement the highest court's desegregation orders. In a Texas case, the order of the Federal District Court for immediate desegregation was modified by the Circuit Court, thereby allowing school officials more time to work out desegregation plans.

EXECUTIVE. The prestige and power of the Executive Branch of Government were employed for the first time in implementing desegregation ordered by a Federal court. **The President of the United States ordered Federal troops into the State of Arkansas to support a Federal court order for school desegregation.**

The Executive Branch continued to support desegregation in employment through the President's Committee on Government Contracts. This Committee reinforced its requirements that contractors performing Government jobs must comply with the no-discrimination clause. It emphasized the responsibility of leaders in individual communities to stimulate more youth of minority groups to train for skilled employment. The employment practices and policies of contracting plants were exposed to continuing scrutiny.

LEGISLATIVE. The Legislative Branch of the National Government expressed support for a non-discriminating society when it enacted into law the first civil rights bill in eighty-two years. The Legislative Branch of Government had the strong support of the Executive Branch in developing this legislation.

State And Local Government Action

State and local government actions almost invariably opposed the extension of any citizenship rights to Negroes. In fact, there were many actions to restrict further the already limited rights actually available to Negroes in southern states.

Extreme positions were taken in Arkansas in an effort to prevent compliance. Orders were given by the Governor to the State's National Guard to keep nine Negro children out of a high school ordered desegregated by a Federal court. A court in the same State sought to annul the Federal court's desegregation order.

Another extreme position was taken by the Legislature of Alabama. It passed a law which gerrymandered the boundary lines of the City of Tuskegee to exclude practically all Negro voters, but to leave white residents unaffected. The same State Legislature, going a step further, approved a two-year study of the feasibility of abolishing the county in which the City of Tuskegee is located. Alabama's voters—who are preponderantly white — approved on December 17 a constitutional amendment which gave the Legislature final authority to liquidate Macon county or change its boundary lines. This program sets the precedent for abolishing other counties which have large Negro populations, and several daily newspapers stated that the precedent might be extended to abolish a county for any reason that the Legislature desires.

Amindst the massive resistance pronouncements from the strongly segregationist States, there were some contradictions. A court in Virginia upheld the non-segregation principle when it ruled a Negro parent could not be required, uder the State compulsory school law, to forego or relinquish his constitutional rights. In Mississippi, the Governor, despite his stand strongly supporting segregation, accepted the location of a non-segregated Veterans Hospital in the State.

Widely publicized unpleasantness accompanied desegregation at Little Rock, Arkansas; at Charlotte, North Carolina; and at Nashville, Tennessee. On the other hand, a cordial welcome was given to Negro students entering the voluntarily desegregated Pleasanton High School in Texas.

The Legislature of Missouri repealed its old statutes which authorized segregation in education. The Governor of Maryland advocated adequate wages for Negroes as one means of raising the economic position of the South.

Propaganda Offensive For Segregation

Efforts by the South to influence the nation in support of segregation were concentrated along three lines:

Action by public agencies was exemplified by some activities in Georgia. The State Legislature granted the Georgia Commission on Education increased authority, which included the dissemination of the official Georgia viewpoint supporting segregation. The Commission is reported to be assembling a mailing list of 2,000,000 names which will include public officials, law school professors, ministers, editors and other professionals throughout the nation. The Commission has released 515,000 pieces of literature in which organizations like the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee, the Southern Regional Council, and certain directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were accused of being Communist front groups or of training Communists. Other literature called for the impeachment of the United States Supreme Court justices and sought to discredit integrated schools. The resolution of the Georgia General Assembly calling for the impeachment received wide publicity, as did also copies

of the report of a Georgia congressman who tried to discredit integration in the Washington, D. C. schools.

Mass communication media served effectively in the propaganda offensive. Radio and television were used by many southern congressmen, governors, and other public officials to propagandize against desegregation. Several prominent southern newspapers were used to disseminate attacks on organizations working for integration.

Another feature of the propaganda offensive for segregation was the persistent reluctance of the southern press to invite citizens—Negro or white—to present a view of the southern scene as interpreted by desegregationists.

Voluntary Group Action

Religious groups took the leading role in supporting desegregation. National church bodies spoke more strongly for the desegregation principle than at any time in recent years. This action was not always supported, however, by local units of the church. Organized labor also acted effectively in behalf of desegregation; for example, the Texas State Convention on labor condemned organizations advocating racial hatred and recommended that affiliates oppose their philosophies and provide equal job opportunities for all members regardless of race, sex, religion or color.

The ideal of a desegregated society was advanced by other groups concerned with human relations. Included in this category was the "Crusade for Citizenship" which gained momentum in the Tuskegee, Alabama, community following the gerrymandering of the city's boundary lines.

Expanding segregationist organizations sought to destroy groups supporting desegregation. Attacks surged against Negro organizations, particularly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League.

However, the NAACP continued its work for full citizenship rights. Efforts were renewed to win further support from religious groups and to extend voting privileges. A large number of southern branches of the NAACP were forced to suspend operations because of legal and community pressures exerted by segregationist officials or groups.

The National Urban League has been long noted for its social service program and more recently for its emphasis on securing for Negroes adequate housing and employment without discrimination. Campaigns were waged against inclusion of the League in several community chests because of some of its desegregation policies.

Various local associations were the targets for attacks, as well as these national organizations. Communism was often a convenient indictment leveled at these groups.

Opposed to groups working for desegregation were those operating to maintain a segregated order. Fifty such organizations have been identified. Most active and highly publicized were the White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan groups. Some segregationist groups have been guilty of violence, and in many other situations acts of violence have been traced directly to individual members. These acts have caused serious damage to private and public property and made life in the South insecure for citizens—both white and Negro.

Assessment Of Race Relations

A survey of legal and group action during the year leads to the conclusion that race relations in the Southern States are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago. The divergent segregationist and desegregationist points of view are held more resolutely now than in the recent past. There is urgent need for realistic and constructive communication on the southern scene, if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future.

Several factors operate currently to affect the state of race relations in the South: Segregationists have at their command substantial control of the economy, extensive authority in political affairs, and considerable influence on the publication policies of most media of mass communication. There is, too, the momentum of decades of operation of these resources in behalf of a segregated society. Desegregationists, on the other hand, have the support of an awakened and expressed national concern for the welfare of all the American people. They also have the urgent pressures for freedom on the international front, and the widely proclaimed doctrine of human brotherhood.

One obstacle to favorable race relations is the misinformation and misinterpretation about the national welfare. Public officials representing the South rarely make it clear in their talks or writings that America's welfare depends critically upon the strength of democracy at home. These spokesmen often express the opposite opinion, saying in effect that the international impact of poor race relations in America is inconsequential.

Segregationists have made attempts to divert attention from their policies of restriction on Negro rights in the South. Instances in the North of racial discrimination and episodes of violence have been widely publicized in the South. However, the legal support for racial discrimination in the South is in sharp contrast to the legally desegregated situation which prevails generally in the North. This significant difference is not mentioned by segregationist spokesmen in their attempts to draw a parallel between racial developments in the two areas.

For the first time in many years, Negro citizens have in their democratic aspirations the active support of the Federal Government, reinforced by a strong public opinion outside of the South. Many segregationists desire to retain the pattern of Negro participation in American life which prevailed before May 17, 1954. This view fails to recognize the Negro's conviction that the democratic ideal is realizable for every American citizen without unnecessary delay.

The country generally seems to recognize that the quality of race relations in the United States is no longer exclusively a southern or a northern concern. It even goes beyond being a national concern. Increasingly, the American public is recognizing that peoples throughout the world question America's hope and competence to lead a free world if one-tenth of its own people do not enjoy the freedoms it seeks to promote abroad.

A second obstacle is the substantial absence of communication between white and Negroes. This is deplored by many spokesmen with rarely a constructive suggestion for interchange of ideas or opinions in terms of current realities.

Another factor contributing to unfavorable race relations is the almost complete absence of joint effort or program by the total citizenry in any southern community to promote the community welfare. These mutual interests of citizens—such as expansion of industry, community beautification, better utility services, better welfare services, or improved recreation — could be harnessed for positive action. The individuals involved in cooperative work for such useful purposes would contribute indirectly but substantially to better community race relations.

The focus of the news in race relations in the South during 1957 was on the process of desegregation in the public affairs of citizens. This was sometimes a distressing story to view, but there were some high moments in the democratic tradition. The record shows that the South has not yet joined the rest of the country in the demonstration of impartial regard under the law and in uniformity of public treatment for all its citizens. Until this occurs, America's attention will continue, no doubt, to focus on the process of adjusting segregation practices to national ideals and to Federal law, both of which support desegregation. Any substantial neglect of current world trends in behalf of human rights delays perilously America's achievement of its urgently needed unity in democratic spirit, its efficiency of national productive effort, and its demonstration of commitment to high moral and spiritual values.

As used here, the Southern Region includes the seventeen states and the District of Columbia which practiced legal segregation in education before 1954.

Race Relation Deterioration Is Reported

Tuskegee Survey Says Lines Tighten In Integration Issue

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POLITICAL philosophy
Readings on fascism and national socialism. 112p nd Allan Swallow 2679 S York st Denver 10 Colo $1.35
Contents: Doctrine of fascism, by B. Mussolini; Political doctrine of fascism, by A. Rocco; Philosophic basis of fascism, by G. Gentile; National socialism, by R. E. Murphy & others; National-socialism and medicine, by F. Hamburger

POLITICAL science
Today's isms, by William Ebenstein. 2d ed 243p il '58 Prentice-Hall inc Route 9W Englewood Cliffs N J $2.95
Discusses communism, fascism, capitalism, and socialism

PRESIDENTS (United States)

Succession

Presidential disability—if it happens, then what? (Vital issues v7 no6) 4p il '58 Center for inf on Amer Washington Conn 25c
Discussion guide

Question of adequate legal provision for presidential disability. (Congressional digest v37 no 1) 32p '58 Congressional digest corp 1631 K st Washington 6 D C $1
Discussion by Senator Fulbright, Harry S. Truman and others

PRINTERS
Offset pressman. (Chronicle occupational briefs 47R) rev ed 4p il '57 Chronicle guidance pubns Moravia N Y 35c
Send cash with order. Occupational information

Hand compositor. (Chronicle occupational briefs 46R) rev ed 4p il '57 Chronicle guidance pubns Moravia N Y 35c
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California state prison library, San Quentin. (Lib outline no342) 1p il '58 Interlaken mills Fiskeville R I free
Available only to libraries. Brief sketch of the Library and its librarian

PRISONERS, Discharged
Man who lived again. 8p il '57 AFL & CIO Community servs activities 9 E 49th st N Y 16 free
Understanding and helping the released prisoner

PROFESSIONAL education
Liberal arts in professional education. 85p '57 Western coll assn Fresno state coll 1225 E Weldon Fresno 4 Calif 50c
Proceedings of Spring meeting, March 12-15, 1957

PROTEINS
Our current knowledge about proteins and nutrition, by J. S. Andrews. 5p il '57 Am inst of baking 400 E Ontario st Chicago 11 free
Reprint from "Cereal science today," November 1957

RACE relations
Race relations in the South—1957. 4p '58 Tuskegee inst Dept of records & res Box 68 Tuskegee Institute Ala free

RADIO broadcasting

Programs

Look and listen. rev ed 6p '58 Nat assn for better radio & television 882 Victoria av Los Angeles 5 20c
List of recommended radio and television programs

READING

Difficulties

Signs of reading difficulties, by E. A. Betts. 6p '57 Betts reading clinic 257 W Montgomery av Haverford Pa 60c
Reprint from "Education," May 1957

Readiness

Analysis of reading readiness tests, by J. W. Starr 3d. (Curric bul v 13 no 180) 10p '57 Univ of Ore Sch of educ Eugene Ore 50c mim

Study and teaching

Rapid reading made simple, by John Waldman. 190p '58 Garden City bks 575 Madison av N Y 22 $1

RECREATION

Research

Recreation topics meriting study or research. 20p '57 Nat recreation assn Recreation bk center 8 W 8th st N Y 11 $1 mim
Prepared at suggestion of National advisory committee on recreation research

REFORMATORIES
Report on an administrative survey of Virginia's training schools. 36p '57 Univ of Va Bur of pub adm Charlottesville Va free mim

REFUGEES, Arab
Palestine Arab refugees, by P. T. Piotrow. (v 1 '58 no2) 17p '58 Editorial res reps 1156 19th st Washington 6 D C $2
Contents: Arab refugees and Middle East peace; Political effects of Arab displacement; United nations activities for refugees; Prospects for solution of the problem

RELIGIOUS cooperation
Religious cooperation in state universities: an historical sketch, by S. A. Smith. 109p '57 Univ of Mich Office of relig affairs Ann Arbor Mich $1

REPORTS

Preparation

Form, style and procedure in preparing educational term papers, by Paul Doss & Walton Manning. 94p '57 Fearon pubrs 2263 Union st San Francisco 23 $1.50 mim

RETIREMENT (from business, etc.)
Positive experiences in retirement, by Otto Pollak. (Pension res counc mono ser) 53p '57 Richard D Irwin inc 1818 Ridge rd Homewood Ill $1.50
A field study

Social aspects of retirement, by Otto Pollak. (Pension res counc mono ser) 47p '56 Richard D Irwin inc 1818 Ridge rd Homewood Ill $1.25

RHODE ISLAND
Journal-Bulletin almanac, 1958. 318p il '58 Providence jour co 75 Fountain st Providence 2 R I $1

RIGHT to labor
Worker's right to freedom vs labor's need for strength. (Package lib briefs v 14 no3) 10p '57 Indiana univ Bur of pub discuss Bloomington Ind 35c; 15c in Ind mim
Study of "Right-to-work" laws

RURAL education
Children's time—a precious resource. (Rural serv teaching brief ser2 no2) 4p nd Nat educ assn Dept of rural educ 1201 16th st Washington 6 D C 10c
Adapted from "Teaching in the small community," 1956 yearbook of the Department of rural education, NEA

We have the best climate. (Rural serv teaching brief ser3 no 1) 4p nd Nat educ assn Dept of rural educ 1201 16th st Washington 6 D C 10c
Adapted from "Teaching in a small community," 1956 yearbook of Department of rural education, NEA

RUSSIA
101 highlights on the USSR, by B. F. Crowson jr. 7p '57 The compiler Charlotte Hall Md 25c

Foreign relations

Soviet Russia and the Western alliance, by J. A. Corry. (Contemporary affairs no27) 102p '58 Canadian inst of int affairs 230 Bloor st W Toronto 5 Can $1.25
Contents: Basic aims of Soviet policy; Soviet foreign policy; Internal policy in the Soviet union; Stalemate in the West

SALT industry and trade
Salt industry, by W. G. Wilcox. (Voc & prof monos no91) 31p il '58 Bellman pubg co Box 172 Cambridge 38 Mass $1
Describes history, deposits and methods of salt production

SANDBURG, Carl
Sandburg range. (Adah Patton meml fund pubn no6) 47p '58 Univ of Ill lib Room 331 Urbana Ill $1
Exhibit of materials from Carl Sandburg's library on display in the University of Illinois library. Introduction by J. T. Flanagan

SCHOOL administration and organization
Individual values and administrative effectiveness, by Richard Prince. (Administrator's notebook v6 no4) 4p '57 Midwest adm center c/o Univ of Chicago 5835 Kimbark av Chicago 37 25c

SCHOOL age
School entrance age. (Res pubn no54) 26p '58 Ky legis res comm New capitol bldg Frankfort Ky free mim

SCHOOL superintendents
Shoring up legal and policy provisions for the superintendent. 24p '57 Am assn of sch administrators 1201 16th st Washington 6 D C 50c

SCIENCE in literature
Literature, science and the manpower crisis, by Joseph Gallant. 5p '57 Humanities center for liberal educ in an indl socy Box 472 Amherst Mass free
Reprint from "Science," April 26, 1957

SCIENTIFIC societies

Periodicals

American state academy of science publications, by H. R. Skallerup. (Occ pa no50) 20p '57 Univ of Ill lib sch Urbana Ill free

Race report release date now Jan. 15

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Because of the rapidly moving and significant year-end occurrence, the release date for the 44th annual Tuskegee Institute Race Relations Report has been changed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15.

In making the announcement, Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, stated that the report would include a more intricate media analysis than in prior years, including detailed study of legal action.

Also the report will include a detailed study of the strong propaganda offensive launched by segregationists and the unprecedented growth and activity of voluntary groups in 1957.

PASSING SCENE

By J. L. WALLIS

THE ENLIGHTENING TUSKEGEE REPORT

The annual Tuskegee Institute report on race relations in the South claims that these race relations have "worsened during the past year." The report further claims "realistic action" is necessary "if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future." The report deplores "the substantial absence of communications between whites and Negroes."

WALLIS

We would agree fully with the overall conclusions of the Tuskegee annual report. We believe it points out a true facet of the highly serious situation. While two reports of the parts of it we have read, do not point an accusing finger at the real source of the trouble, still it leaves little to the imagination of the concerned and informed Southern whites. The use of force, whether it be bayonets or at the hands of misnamed civil rights hatchet men, can only bring a worsening race relation in the South.

This column has pointed out, time and time again, that our fine race relations in the South are being done irreparable harm by the greedy northern politician and the "do-gooder," but ignorant elements among our church leaders. Not all Church leaders are ardent integrationists, but far too many are. The thousands of good, honest Southern Negroes are being sorely hurt in the unwise, and politically expedient, race mixing moves.

The report warns that the white South has substantial command of the economy and political affairs. This is perfectly true and a condition long known and recognized by both races in the South. Many of the wild displays of bayonets and so called legal force, have been used in perfect ignorance of the real facts. Power mad groups, and even Supreme Courts can make and advocate new laws, but in the final analysis, men must live the laws or they are mere scribblings on scraps of paper.

Unjust laws, like unjust men will see their folly exposed and come to naught. This has been true through the ages. Now, the better thinking of the Tuskegee Institute confirms the bulwark of truth when pitted against ignorance and folly.

Tuskegee claims that the forces against segregation in the South are "religious groups, labor unions and Negro organizations." That the church in the South heads this queer combination raises questions. We know many ardent segregationists among our Southern ministers and church officials. We do know some of them to be rabid integrationists. Is this because the church today has become some kind of a giant cartel, controlled by Northern voices, that speak in utter ignorance? Is it a fact that many Southern denominations are shot through with Northern politics? Our denominations with the most power centered outside the South, are the most fanatical in race mixing.

During the recently past holidays, one of our larger Southern denominations held a tremendous youth conference in Kentucky. First hand reports tell of complete racial integration, with the subject being foremost in most seminars and lectures. Thus it seems that Tuskegee is quite correct at placing Southern religious groups first among the organizations supporting racial mixing and mingling at all levels. But forthermore if this annual report is anywhere near correct, this race integration move is building a serious situation for the Southern Negro, and that the two races in the South grow further and further apart. The question must be raised. Whose work is the church doing? The Lord's or the devil's?

We hope the Tuskegee report will be widely read in all sections of the nation, by the best thinking members of both races. Is the flagrant, rape of the United States Constitution, and the political integration football bringing anything but harm to the Southern Negro? Are these integration forces cooking anything but an evil brew for the entire Southland, and the nation as a whole? The annual Tuskegee report may hold some of the answers.

RACE RELATIONS HELD WORSENED

Tuskegee President Asserts Realistic Action Is Vital to Avoid Difficulties

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14 (AP) —Race relations have worsened in the South in the last year, the Tuskegee Institute says, and realistic action is imperative "if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

But some progress was made toward peaceful settlement of differences, notably in actions taken by the Federal Government, L. H. Foster, Tuskegee president, said today in the Negro college's annual race relations report.

All branches of the Government "made clear," the report observed, "that American citizens must receive treatment which is racially nondiscriminatory in education, transportation, recreation, voting and employment."

Nevertheless, Mr. Foster said, "race relations in the Southern states are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago. The divergent segregationist and desegregationist points of view are held more resolutely now than in the recent past."

"There is an urgent need," he cautioned, "for realistic and constructive communication on the Southern scene if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

Several Factors Cited

Continuing, the Negro educator said "several factors operate currently to affect the state of race relations in the south.

"Segregationists have at their command substantial control of the economy, extensive authority in political affairs, and considerable influence on the publication policies of most media of mass communication. There is, too, the momentum of decades of operation of these resources in behalf of a segregated society."

Integrationists, on the other hand, Mr. Foster said, "have the support of an awakened and expressed national concern for the welfare of all the American people. They also have the urgent pressures for freedom on the international front, and the widely proclaimed doctrine of human brotherhood."

The Tuskegee president said he found two basic obstacles to "favorable race relations."

For one thing, he said, there is "misinformation and misunderstanding about the national welfare. Public officials representing the South rarely make it clear in their talks or writings that America's welfare depends critically upon the strength of democracy at home."

A second obstacle, Mr. Foster said, is "the substantial absence of communication between whites and Negroes."

Tuskegee '57 Racial Report Cites 'Worsened Relations'

By REX THOMAS

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CONTROL OF ECONOMY

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SOUTHERN EXPRESSION

For one thing, he said, there is misinformation and misunderstanding about the national welfare. Public officials representing the South rarely make it clear in their talks or writings that America's welfare depends critically upon the strength of democracy at home.

Instead, Southern spokesmen often express the opposite opinion, "saying in effect that the international impact of poor race relations in America is inconsequential," he said.

Foster said segregationists have tried to "divert attention from their policies of restriction" and that incidents of racial violence and discrimination in the North have been widely publicized in the South.

CONTRAST DRAWN

But, he argued, Southerners omit mention of the fact that "th legal support for racial discrimination in the South is in shar contrast to the legally desegregated situation which prevails gener ally in the North."

A second obstacle, Foster said is "the substantial absence c communication between white and Negroes." The educator observed that "this is deplored b many spokesmen with rarely constructive suggestion for inte change of ideas or opinions i terms of current realities."

Foster noted what he called a "almost complete absence of an joint effort or program by th total citizenry in any Southern community to promote the com munity welfare."

MUTUAL INTERESTS

He said such mutual interests as expansion of industry, community beautification, better welfare services and improved recreation "could be harnessed for positive action" and would contribute "indirectly but substantially" to better race relations.

The racial report said state and local government action in 195 "almost invariably opposed th extension of citizenship rights t Negroes."

He mentioned passage of a law in Alabama to rearrange the city limits of Tuskegee and leave virtually all Negro voters outside the city boundaries; and approve of a constitutional amendment empowering the Alabama Legislature to abolish Macon County, as a means of keeping Negroes from gaining political control. Tuskegee is the county seat of Macon.

POPULATION COMPARISON

Negroes in the county outnumber white residents nearly 7-1 but white voters have a 2-1 edge in the poll lists.

Foster also mentioned activities of the White Citizens Councils and Ku Klux Klan against integration on the one hand, and religious groups, labor unions and Negro organizations against segregation on the other.

He said the growth and increased activity of voluntary pro-segregation groups "reduced the security of person and property in many Southern communities."

But despite "this trend toward lawlessness," he said, "the number of incidents of physical violence remained relatively low. These occurrences were condemned by numerous persons, regardless of their views on desegregation."

The Tuskegee racial report took the place several years ago of the annual lynching report which the Negro school used for many years to measure race relations.

Tuskegee Race Relations Report Slated Jan. 15

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Turbulent cross currents marked the pattern of race relations during 1957. Rapidly moving and significant year-end occurrences require advancing the release date of the Forty-fourth Annual Tuskegee Institute Race Relations Report to January 15, 1958. This change in the release date from January 1, makes possible coverage of all major developments for the entire year.

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Race Attitude Worse, Says Tuskegee

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All granches of the Government "made clear that American citizens must receive treatment which is racially non-discriminatory in education, transportation, recreation, voting and employment," the report said.

Opinions Hardened

Nevertheless, Foster said, "race relations in the Southern states are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago. The divergent segregationist and desegregationist points of view are held more resolutely now than in the recent past."

The Negro educator said "several factors operate currently to affect the state of race relations in the South:

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Two Obstacles

The Tuskegee president said he found two basic obstacles to "favorable race relations."

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Report Cites Continuing Race Bias

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SOUTH'S RACIAL WOES GROWING, TUSKEGEE SAYS

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions]

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More Disturbed Status

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Instead, southern spokesmen "often express the opposite opinion," he asserted, "saying in effect that the international impact of poor race relations in America is inconsequential."

Publicize Northern Violence

Foster said segregationists have tried to "divert attention from their policies of restriction" and that incidents of racial violence and discrimination in the north have been widely publicized in the south.

But, he argued, southerners omit mention of the fact that "the legal support for racial discrimination in the south is in sharp contrast to the legally desegregated situation which prevails generally in the north."

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Foster also took note of what he called an "almost complete absence of any joint effort or program by the total citizenry in any southern community to promote the community welfare."

RACE RELATIONS WORSE--REPORT

Realistic Move Is Held Imperative by College

By REX THOMAS

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'National Concern'

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'Absence of Effort'

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Law Mentioned

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'Security Reduced'

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But despite "this trend toward lawlessness," he said, "the number of incidents of physical violence remained relatively low. These occurrences were condemned by numerous persons, regardless of their views on desegregation."

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Several Factors Cited

Continuing, the Negro educator said "several factors operate currently to affect the state of race relations in the south:

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A second obstacle, Mr. Foster said, is "the substantial absence of communication between whites and Negroes."

Religious Groups Take Lead Against Segregation, Report Says

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Religious groups took the leading role in supporting desegregation in the South during 1957, according to a report on race relations issued by the president of Tuskegee Institute Wednesday.

The 42nd annual report on "Race Relations In The South" also cited the NAACP, the National Urban League, organized labor and other groups for working toward halting segregation and discrimination.

The report, prepared under the direction of Tuskegee President L. H. Foster, also stated the accomplishments made in the judicial, executive and legislative branches of government along the lines of race relations and civil rights.

"Stat and local government actions almost invariably opposed the extension of any citizenship rights to Negroes," the report stated. Extreme positions were takn in Arkansas and Alabama, it said.

"State contradictions to this observation were noted. "A court in Virginia upheld the non-segregation principle when it ruled a Negro parent could not be required, under the State compulsory school law to forego or relinquish his constitutional rights."

The report contained a special section on "Propaganda Offensive For Segregation" which reviewed the activities of the Georgia Commission on Education, an organization presenting "the official Georgia viewpoint supporting segregation."

"The Commission has released 515,000 pieces of literature in which organizations like the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee, the Southern Regional Council, and certain directors of the NAACP were accused of being Communist front groups or of training Communists."

The report concluded "that race relations in the Southern States are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago." This observation was based on misinformation and misinterpretation about the national welfare, attempts by segregationists to divert attention from their policies of restriction on Negro rights, abscene of communication between whites and Negroes, and absence of joint effort or program by the total citizenry in any southern community to promote the community welfare.

The Report said that unless the South joins the rest of the country in demonstrating true democracy, "America's Attention will continue, no doubt, to focus on the process of adjusting segregation practices to national ideas and to federal law both of which support desegregation."

Tuskegee Delays '57 Race Report

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PROPAGANDA

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Preliminary information from the Race Relations Report shows that not since the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court ruling have more significant developments in race relations occurred.

Tuskegee Notes Two Obstacles To Racial Amity

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 26.—Some progress was made toward peaceful settlement of racial differences last year, but two basic obstacles still remain, a Tuskegee Institute report says.

In the famed Negro college's annual race relations report, L. H. Foster, president, said that if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future, realistic action is imperative.

The first obstacle to favorable race relations, he continued, is "misinformation and misunderstanding about the national welfare."

Southern spokesmen say, in effect, that poor race relations in the United States are inconsequential in their impact on other nations, Mr. Foster added. "Public officials representing the South rarely make it clear in their talks or writings that America's welfare depends critically upon the strength of democracy at home."

"The substantial absence of communication between whites and Negroes" is a second obstalce, Mr. Foster said, and joint efforts by southern citizens to promote the community welfare are almost completely absent.

Although some progress was made toward peaceful settlement of differences, notably in actions taken by the Federal Government, the report indicated, "race relations in the Southern states are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago" and segregationist and desegregationist points of views are held more resolutely than in the past.

Several Factors

The state of race relations in the South is affected by several factors, said the educator. "Segregationists have at their command substantial control of the economy, extensive authority in political affairs and considerable influence on the publication policies of most media of mass communication."

On the other hand, he said national concern for the welfare of all Americans is on the side of integration.

All branches of the Government "made clear that American citizens must receive treatment which is racially non-discriminatory in education, transportation, recreation, voting and employment," the report pointed out.

Tuskegee Report Lists Two Race Relations Bars

Tuskegee, Ala. — Pointing out two basic obstacles to favorable race relations, President L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute said in the school's annual race relations report that relations have worsened in the South the past year.

Misinformation

"Misinformation and misunderstanding about the national welfare" is the first obstacle, said the report. "Public officials representing the South rarely make it clear in their talks or writings that America's welfare depends upon the strength of Democracy at home."

"The substantial absence of communication between whites and Negroes" is the second obstacle, Dr. Foster said, and joint efforts by Southern citizens to promote the community welfare are almost completely absent.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Race relations have worsened in the South in the past year and realistic action is imperative "if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future," according to the annual Race Relations Report of Tuskegee Institute, released last week.

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Tuskegee Race Report Date Is Moved Up

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JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Tuskegee Solution

"A man of light, exceeding light. . . ."

Donald Comer, always for commonsense, fellow men and Southern light, is convinced that the solution at Tuskegee is a separate community for the exceptionally qualified Negroes of the Institute.

This column's amen has already been uttered.

It is a matter of justice and also one of political strategy. In the South's struggle against domination by a herded, bloc-voting Negro element the indicated weapon is voting qualifications. This weapon is dulled if we begin by, in effect, disqualifying Alabama's most qualified Negroes.

Even though Tuskegee's President Foster is confusing race relations with race integration exactly as the NAACP does, the Institute has from great Booker Washington a tradition of "separate but equal" which is scarred in much wood there and—worth—automatically shine in use if a separate but equal political community were set up.

President Foster's correct report of deterioration in race relations in the South and little immediate prospect of improvement begs the question as you would not expect of so educated a man. He blames mostly the resistance of Southerners to integration. The point becomes, thus, that good race relations depend on Southern surrender.

Russians use the same twist to talk peaceful co-existence. They propose to live in peace with the West on a basis being surrendered to by the West.

But He Said More

DR. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, best known college for Negroes, has been widely quoted in connection with a study which revealed the cause of desegregation to be behind where it was a year.

But there has been no publicity for another view set forth by President Foster, in the concluding paragraph of his printed report headed, "Race Relations in the South."

"The records," he said, "show that the South has not yet joined the rest of the country in the demonstration of impartial regard under the law and in uniformity of public treatment for all its citizens.

"Until this occurs, America's attention will continue, no doubt to focus on the process of adjusting segregation practices to national ideals and to Federal law, both of which support desegregation.

"Any substantial neglect of current world trends in behalf of human rights delays perilously America's achievement of its urgently needed unity in democratic spirit, its efficiency of national productive effort and its demonstration of commitment to high moral and spiritual values."

NEGRO VIEW ON SOUTH

Tuskegee, Ala.—One of the country's top Negro colleges took a look at racial relations in the South and called them more "disturbed" than a year ago—so disturbed that "serious difficulties" may result soon. That was the nub of a report issued by President L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute. He called "misinformation and misunderstanding" the main problem.

The Tuskegee Report

The annual race relations report issued last week by Tuskegee Institute appears to have been written for white, rather than colored people.

When Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee 77 years ago, he had an idea that the race problem could be solved by staying out of politics and educating the people of Alabama for useful employment.

It didn't work out.

Though outnumbered 7 to 1, a handful of white people in Macon County took over ever single political job from commissioner to dog catcher.

The overwhelming majority colored population found it virtually impossible to register and was barred from the polls.

Moreover, the white minority proceeded to set up business organizations and banks to control the economic life of the whole community.

It seems clear to us that Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee taught the wrong courses.

Agriculture and vocational subjects should have been subordinated to intensive instruction in how to register, how to vote, how to carry your own precinct, how to elect your own candidates, how to incorporate your own community, how to run your own business and why it is necessary to spend your money only where you can work.

The current Tuskegee report to the nation is an abject confession that the Tuskegee idea has failed.

The institute has failed to get the franchise for its own people and it has failed to enlighten the white people in its area.

We don't say that Tuskegee ought to recognize that failure, abandon its campus and move elsewhere.

But we do say that its board of trustees should give serious consideration to the subject of where does it go from here.

Race and Cultural Relations

"You shall love the Lord your God—And—love your neighbor as yourself."

These two commandments are disturbing to our conscience when we look realistically at our troubled world and honestly at ourselves as Christians. We have not so loved God and our neighbor.

What an opportunity we have February 9, 1958. It is Race Relations Sunday and Allen Day. Go back and study the philosophy of Richard Allen and discover that he never beanswer to the question: "Do we love our neighbor as our Father, Christ our Redeemer and Man—not colored man—our Brother" was his teaching.

In the midst of racial tensions and world revolution, Christians everywhere must be searching their souls for an answer to the question: "Do we love our neighobbor as ourselves?" There are those who insist that they love and worship God with their whole heart, and they love their friends. Yes, they do love God and neighbor, but—

Who Is my Neighbor? Could it be a tired woman in Montgomery, Alabama, a citizen of the United States, who wanted to remain in her seat after she paid the same fare as other passengers but was required to give it up and stand in the rear of the bus? Could it be a young minister in Tennessee who was abused because he walked to school with some children one morning for their protection, or those very children whose skin was darker than his? Could it be the educated, cultured, financially independent Negro citizen in Ohio who tried to buy a home in a decent residential section but was prohibited because of his color?

While the climate of public opinion and social situations vary in different places, the churches in every community have a responsibility to challenge the conscience of society and to work to improve race relations. A neighbor is anyone, of any color, in need, wherever he may be.

By National Church Council

Race Relations Sunday Talk Set

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The National Council of Churches said today its annual race relations message holds that "the Commandment to love our neighbor has been honored more in the breach than in the fulfillment."

The announcement added that the message says that in the final analysis a neighbor is any one of any color, in need, wherever he may be.

"To love our neighbor, and to show mercy today," the announcement stated, "means to support those who seek freedom and justice in the face of discrimination, segregation and neglect."

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

The message will be ready from thousands of pulpits on Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 9. The 1,500-word message is addressed to the 38 million members of the 34 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations represented by the council.

The council announcement said the message urges the members to put the same generosity and mercy into their relations with people close at hand that they have put into world missions programs.

"They are urged to share kindness and acceptance of their neighbors as they have shared the gospel through such programs as hospitals, colleges and agricultural education with people in faraway places," it said.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS

"A series of pointed questions lays emphasis on the theme: Who is my neighbor?

"Could it be a tired woman in Montgomery, Ala., a citizen of the United States, who wanted to remain in her seat after she had paid the same fare as other passengers but was required to give it up and stand in the rear of the bus?

"Could it be the educated, cultured, financially independent Negro citizen in Ohio who tried to buy a home in a decent residential section but was prohibited because of his color?

"Could it be the Indian Americans who are moving into towns and cities, or others who are still trying to conserve their culture on reservations within our borders? Could it be the Puerto Ricans, the Orientals or the Mexicans in this country who are shunned as if they, too, were not children of the one Father?"

The race relations message for this year was prepared by the Rev. Mrs. James D. Wyker, of the Disciples of Christ, who lives in Mount Vernon, Ohio. She is immediate past president of the National Council's general department of the united church women.

SIX-POINT PROGRAM

A six-point program was suggested for action by local churches within their own congregations:

"To re-examine their attitudes and behavior in the light of the Gospel; to make it known in the community that membership in the local church and its organizations is open to all people; to select paid or volunteer leadership on the basis of qualifications, not race; to show firm acceptance when the first persons of another race visit or are received into the church; to pray for those involved in racial crises; and to use current educational materials on Christ, the church and race, in study groups, forums and worship services."

TUNISIAN BOMBING TIED TO BIAS ISSUE

Miller Warns on Optimism as Protestants Observe Race Relations Sunday

The French air attack on a Tunisian village Saturday was stressed yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Edward O. Miller in a sermon marking Race Relations Sunday.

Dr. Miller's sermon, at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church at 207 East Sixteenth Street, used the example of the attack to warn against a "self-righteous" optimism in race relations. It was one of several events in Protestant churches yesterday observing Race Relations Sunday.

Seventeen American-built aircraft were used in the raid, Dr. Miller said, adding that "they were produced by inter-racial cooperation in our factories."

"The problem of the Christian," he stressed is to strive for perfection in human relations despite "unclean hearts."

Dr. Miller questioned the concept of Race Relations Sunday.

"Who are we to condescend to get along with other races?" he asked. "Are we unaware that a revolution has taken place before our eyes" in the independence gained in the last decade by Asian and African peoples?

Men 'Created One'

Stressing that "men were created one," he said that for the Christian this was not so much a "goal to be achieved" as a "fact to be proclaimed."

At Broadway Temple-Washington Heights Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. Allen E. Claxton urged support for a Negro Methodist college in the South, in which the congregation has taken an interest. His sermon was devoted to the Boy Scouts as a corrective to juvenile delinquency.

At Metropolitan Community Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, Race Relations Sunday was marked by a tea attended by persons of various races and national origins.

In another observance, the Rev. Dr. John Walter Houck urged Christians to work out an adequate ethic to deal with the human relations problems. He spoke at the Pilgrim Church of New York, Grand Concourse and 175th Street in the Bronx.

Racial Relations Sunday Unnoticed

News & Courier p. 14

Charleston S.C.

Race Relations Sunday, sponsored yesterday by the National Council of Churches—apparently was overlooked by most Lowcountry white churches. Reporter coverage and other checks on about 20 Charleston area churches revealed that ministers steered clear of the controversial subject.

A check Saturday by The News and Courier's three Lowcountry roving reporters revealed the same general pattern.

Reporters attended churches of most denominations affiliated with the National Council of Churches but reported no sermons dealing with race relations. Some touched lightly on the brotherhood of man and the parable of the Good Samaritan but none of the church sermons heard or checked were based on race relatoions as such.

The News and Courier's roving reporters, W. G. Barner of Kingstree, Eldridge Thompson of Florence and Herb Bryant of Beaufort reported similarly negative results in a pre-Sunday poll taken last week.

Thompson, reporting from Florence, found no ministers planning a sermon on race relations.

The Rev. James Lawton of Calvary Baptist Church said "I will not read the prepared sermon. I have already prepared my sermon and it will consume all the time."

Pastor of Florence's largest Methodist Church, Dr. Melvin Medlock of Central, said "I haven't seen a copy of the suggested message. I do not plan to touch on the subject.

Dr. W. G. Foster, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Florence, said he would preach a sermon on Scouting. "I do not plan to use the suggested sermon. I try to keep my feet on the ground on the subject of race relations but I'm not one to kick over the traces and throw my plans to the winds simply at the suggestion of the National Council of Churches. I preached a race relations sermon last year but Sunday we'll honor our Scouts and their leaders in our church."

The Rev. C. S. Floyd of St. Paul's Methodist Church in Florence said "We'll take a collection for Paine College and I'll follow the suggestion of the S.C. Methodist Conference on the subject. I think the National Council's suggestion that all race relations subject matter be directed at the relationship between whites and the Negroes is out of place. We should all make an effort to have a better understanding among all races, not just the whites and the Negroes. The collection we will take will go to Paine College, an institution that was founded by our forefathers and one school I know about that is doing a good job.

From Beaufort, Bryant, also reported no race relations sermons planned.

The Rev. W. J. Smoak of the Cartaret Street Methodist Church in Beaufort said that he has not received any information from the National Council of Churches. He said he was not going to preach on race relations. "I'm of the opinion that the more you stir something up, the worse it will get," said the Rev. Smoak.

Dr. G. A. Jones of the First Baptist Church in Beaufort said, "I don't know of any Baptist Church in the South that is affiliated with them (the National Council of Churches). We don't agree with them on practically everything," he said.

The Port Royal Methodist Church did not hear a sermon on race relations this Sunday. The Rev. R. C. O'Donnell said: "This is race relations Sunday in the Methodist Church, but I don't observe race relations day."

The Rev. John Hardy of the St. Helena Episcopal Church said he does not remember receiving information from the National Council of Churches. "If I have I've thrown it away," he said. "I am not going to preach on race relations this Sunday."

Reporting from coverage of the Kingstree and Conway area, Barner said ministers he queried were not planning sermons on the topic.

Race Relations Day Task Set By National Council Of Churches

Pulpits To Stress Racial Harmony

Advocate p. 1

New York, Feb. 8.—"Support of those who seek freedom and justice in the face of discrimination" is urged in the annual race-relations message of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S.

Jackson, Miss.

The message is being distributed to the council's thirty-four constituent denominations. They have a membership of 38,000,000. It will be read from pulpits a week from tomorrow, "Race Relations Sunday" in Protestant churches.

Stressing the ancient concept of love of one's neighbor, the message says that a person's neighbor can be "a tired woman in Montgomery, Ala.," who was forced to stand in the rear of a bus, or "an educated, cultured, financially independent Negro citizen in Ohio" who was refused a home in a residential section, or the thousands of persons of different racial or cultural backgrounds who are moving into Northern big cities.

Parish action is urged along these lines: re-examining racial attitudes continuously in the light of the Gospel; serving the total community, not just a segment thereof; selecting help on the basis of qualification, not race; firm acceptance of racial minorities; social and missionary education around this year's theme of "Christ the Church and Race."

The message came in a week when these contrasting incidents highlighted the racial situation:

References to integration in the literature of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (Southern) were opposed by the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, Ala. A particular target was the booklet "Freedom, the Christian Concept."

In Winston-Salem, N. C., more than 200 clergymen and laymen of both races met for five days in a Baptist pastors' institute. The interracial meeting stressed the participants' "fundamental unity" in the Christian cause.

Wanton Acts Blamed For Incidents

Officials Declare Area Racial Relations Good

By COYTE WHITE
News and Courier Staff Writer

Racial relations— in spite of a rash of recent incidents involving whites and Negroes — are good in the Charleston area.

This was the general opinion expressed last night by four officials concerned with enforcing the law within Charleston County.

The officials blamed the indidents on wanton acts by individuals.

However, a court official warned of an outside force attempting to torment discord between the races in the county.

These incidents prompted the queries. A Charleston policeman was beaten by a gang of young Negroes. Passersby were accosted on Wentworth Street near Kirkland Lane by gangs of Negro boys. Teen-agers clashed in a racial disturbance at a local theater. A girl was hit in the head by a rock hurled at three white teenagers by an adult Negro.

Officials queried and their comments follow:

William F. Kelly, city police chief: "I feel we have good racial relations in Charleston, insofar as police matters are concerned, in spite of a few isolated incidents.

"From time to time such incidents arise, and we deal with each individual case as best we can. Neither our white or Negro citizens condone such acts.

"After Kirkland Lane, a Negro pastor came in and asked if there were any way he or his congregation could help. And when the officer was beaten, Negro citizens tipped police as to who was responsible. Some brought their children to police to make sure they weren't involved.

Capt. Silas B. Welch, county police: "The incidents appear to be the work of teen-agers. We keep our fingers on the pulse of these things pretty closely, and I have seen nothing to indicate racial tension."

George P. Runey, city magistrate: "It's actually individuals, not racial tension. I don't believe in the past three years, I've had over one or two such cases.

"In court, I find the Negro teen-agers surly — they've always got a chip on their shoulders.

"In Kirkland Lane, they've got a piccolo (record player.) They congregate, and when nothing is done about it, you have trouble. The police ought to do something to restrict that place."

W. B. Dickey, north area magistrate: "On the whole, I believe relations are fairly good in my district. The responsible citizens — Negro and white — work with the police and my office.

"But some outside force is trying to agitate the Negro. I can see that in my court. I believe it is the influence of the NAACP. I can see a change in dealing with them in my court. It's not the same as it was in 1956.

White Church Floats Loan To Help Out Negro Church

GREENVILLE (AP) — Members of a Negro Baptist Church in lower Greenville County have a new pride in their worship and a new attitude toward race relations. Their new building is the cause of it.

Members of the white Clear Springs Baptist Church, a quarter of a mile down the road, borrowed $2,000 and gave it to the Negro New Pilgrim Church for their new building. And members of the white church put in many hours of work on it.

A special service was held recently in the nearly-completed church with the pastor, deacons and their wives from the white church as special guests.

The Rev. W. P. Harris of New Pilgrim Church, when he introduced the Rev. L. W. Pace of Clear Springs Church, said "It is not necessary for me to tell you how this white pastor and his people have worked to provide us a fine building in which to carry on the work of God. When the pastor of the Clear Springs Church came here to help us, I thought he had come to tell us what to do, but he outworked everybody here."

The Negroes raised $1,000 and borrowed $1,000 to match the gift, and the donated labor has been estimated at $2,000. The building is valued at $18,452, at $7 per square foot.

A Bad Reflection On The South

Weekly P.11

Last week State Senator Willie "The Master Baiter" Rainach further advertised the culpable stupidity of certain Louisiana politicians by placing a page ad in the New York Herald Tribune purporting to give "The Position of the South On Race Relations." The ad in question was allegedly sponsored by the Joint Legislative Committee of Louisiana of which Sen. Rainach is chairman. For some unexplained reason the real name of the committee was not fully stated. In Louisiana it is known as the "Joint Legislative Committee to preserve segregation," in defiance of the Law of the land.

New Orleans, La.

The supposedly cunning ad is a maze of confusion and ignorance trying to say that segregation is essential to the growth and development of the South.

Sat. 3-1-58

In the usual presumptous arrogance of white supremacy politicians which plague the Democratic Party in the South the ad claims to speak for the South when in truth it speaks only for a highly vocal group of race baiters and race haters who have never been heard from before on the subject of better Race Relations.

Unfortunately, Sen. Rainach hasn't the intelligence to understand the difference between Southern custom and law and order. He is obviously confused about the citizenship rights of all American citizens. It appears to be the thinking of Sen. Rainach that American Negroes do not have the same rights and privileges as other American citizens, therefore they must and should be segregated in use of all public, tax supported municipal and state facilities. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that such segregation is illegal. Sen. Rainach, a White Citizen Council Leader as well as a duly elected representative of the State government, does not like the idea of American Negroes being treated equally before the law of the land. He believes American Negroes should be treated as second class American citizens and that white people should have the "special privileges" of segregating American Negroes in all phases of public and community life because of the accident of birth that gives them a white skin.

The recent election of the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, a native of Baton Rouge, as head of the Protestant Council of Greater New York which governs 1700 churches and 1,117,000 Protestants, Negro and white, is a positive step in Race Relations which makes the State Senator from Louisiana look like a cheap "political punk" seeking publicity like an addict seeks a shot of heroin. It is doubtful that Sen. Rainach will ever approach the stature of respect and confidence that Dr. Taylor, a Louisiana Negro, has achieved. Sen. Rainach had to spend between $3500 and $4500 to get the attention of the people of New York while Dr. Taylor was publicly acclaimed because of his character, ability and integrity.

With achievements like Dr. Taylor, Louisiana Negroes can look with pity and compassion upon the puny efforts of Sen. Rainach to deny American Negroes in Louisiana first class citizenship in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. Negroes know the story of the political hypocrites which infest the South and know what it takes to deal with them and that is the ballot.

Unfortunately, the prevailing misconception in the South which was advertised recently in the New York Herald Tribune by Senator Rainach, is the idea that Negro attendance at public schools supported by public funds is "forced integration." Being able to attend a public school supported by public funds is the inherent right of every American citizen. Inasmuch as all American citizens pay taxes in one form or another all public facilities such as schools, parks, auditorium and etc., should be open to the public without any restrictions due to race, creed or color. There is nothing 'forced' about all citizens using the same public tax supported facilities. Either you use them or you don't. The facilities are there for the public to use.

The way Rainach and his coharts speak one would think Southern public schools and other such public facilities were 'private' and not financially supported by the tax paying public. The fact is that most white politicians operate the public schools as if they were 'private schools' for white only, with the tax payers money. This then is probably the reason why they think that Negro attendance at a public school where whites attend is 'forced integration'. There can be no such thing as forced integration in use of a public facility. Either you use said public facility or you don't but nobody forces you to use it.

The term "forced integration" is a clever device used to arouse ignorant, emotionally unstable whites with the idea that Negroes want to "mix" with whites. The truth is Negroes are not in the least concerned about mixing. They are only interested in using the facilities that their taxes help pay for.

Posession of a white skin does not automatically make such a person a desirable one to associate with socially or otherwise as some white people seem to think. It is most difficult for Negroes to understand why some whites think they are so desirable to associate with when they have nothing to offer in personality, good manners and character. Regardless of race, creed or color people of average educational, cultural, religious and good environmental back ground have a way of showing respect and dignity for another.

Noting the number of Negroes with white blood in their veins today and the millions who pass for white today it appears rather late to be worrying about "forced" integration. That took place years and years ago when the southern white slave owners "forced" themselves upon the slave women of that day. In many Southern rural areas this same "forced intergration" is still going on. Unfortunately you will hardly hear a voice lifted against that type of "forced integration." No, not in a hundred years or more has any white southerner spoke against it and it is not likely that they will soon.

If these deluded characters would check the facts there is a lot they could learn that would keep them from appearing so consistently asinine.

Highlander Folk School--A Social Experiment

...n. institution ...es Southerners

WASHINGTON campaign to acquaint ...ingtonians with the work ...e Highlander Folk School ... Monteagle, Tenn. is being ...cked by a local interracial committee.

The group is interested in helping to carry on the work of the institution which is helping to solve the problems of the South.

An informal meeting was held at the Takoma Park residence of Mrs. George Wolfe recently. Movies depicting the work of the school were shown.

History of the school was traced by Wendell A. Parris, chairman of the Washington area committee.

* * *

MR. PARRIS set forth the following facts:

Highlander Folk School is a residential adult school located on the tree shaded Cumberland Plateau, near the little mountain town of Monteagle, Tennessee, just off the main highway that connects Nashville and Chattanooga. Highlander is unlike any other school in the United States.

It is a place for learning and does a wonderful job of teaching; yet it is not a school in the usual sense of teachers, pupils, and a set "curriculum" of courses. The courses are the problems on the minds of the teachers and the pupils. These persons teach each other and learn from each other.

* * *

HIGHLANDER, in short, is a school for people. Its purpose is that of helping the people of the South to understand better their particular problems and to develop the ability and skills for solving these problems peacefully.

Highlander does this by existing—by providing a place under congenial, though simple physical circumstances, where adult people can get together for talking out — and about their problems of the moment.

There is guidance. There are books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, phonograph records, films, and tape recordings. However, the main thing about the Highlander workshops, as they are called, is the informal, relaxed exchange of points of view by the students themselves.

Due to this fact, many who come to Highlander as learners, leave and go back to their communities as courageous leaders. John Dewey referred to Highlander as "one of the most important social-educational projects in America." The school looks more like a farm than a school and has always operated on the proverbial shoe string.

* * *

BECAUSE OF its democratic character, it was inevitable that this school, modeled after Danish counterparts, should play a vital role in burying the "Jim Crow" system. This was however not its role at its founding in 1932; Highlander's basic purpose was to be a school for any and all kinds of problems that southerners had to face.

Highlander was founded, the most pressing problems of the people of the South were like those everywhere. There were problems of the great depression. Especially hard hit were the white mountain folks of the Cumberlands.

So when Myles Horton himself a product of these mountains, came back after studying for the ministry at the University of Chicago and the New York University Theological Seminary, he found the great est problem of this area was how to survive in the face of farm blight and unemployment.

STUDYING INTERRACIAL PROBLEMS — A campaign to familiarize Washingtonians with the program of the interracial Highlander Folk School is being launched under the sponsorship of a Washington committee. At one of the sessions attended by Dr. Fred D. Patterson (center) and Mrs. Rosa Parks, whose arrest touched off the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott, the members hear first-hand reports.

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AVES ELDERLY COUPLE.— Charles Bridges, 17, 1674 S. Lauderdale, Memphis, saved an aged couple (left) from their burning home. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Polk, 1668 Lauderdale, had lived in the house for 10 years. Bridges rushed through the flames and carried both of them from the house. He lives with his mother and step-father nearby. He had moved into the neighborhood three weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Polk, their home completely destroyed by the flames, plan to live with their grandson until they find a new residence.

LEADERS TO DISCUSS BI-RACIAL PROBLEMS

Expanded Program Opens At LeMoyne Friday

White and Negro leaders of Memphis will gather at LeMoyne College for four weekly sessions, beginning Friday, to discuss common problems in a program which has become an annual event.

Now in its third year, the program has previously been a one-day session. However, Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne president, said the event has met with such interest that four sessions were decided on this year to allow more extensive discussion.

Speakers will consist of local leaders of both races. Due to space limitations, attendance is by invitation, but others interested may obtain invitations by contacting Miss Martelle Trigg, director of the college's Intergroup Relations Clinics.

The schedule of meetings and topics and the chairman for each follows:

Friday, "Public Facilities," 7:30 p.m., Dr. E. E. Brewster.

April 18, "Economics," 7:30 p.m., Dr. Peter Cooper.

April 19, "Church," 9 a.m., Howard Sims.

May 3, "Education," 9 a.m., Dr. Ernest Hooper.

All clinics will be in Brownlee Hall.

Race Relations Institute To Start June 30

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The names of Don Shoemaker, executive director of the Southern Education Reporting Service, and Dr. Dan Dodson, head of the New York University Institute for Human Relations, along with eight others were listed this weeks as consultants for the 10th Race Relations Institute which will be held at Fisk University June 30-July 11.

Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP's chief legal counsel, will also be a speaker and discussion leader as announced earlier. The annual institute is held under the auspices of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches. Fisk University is co-sponsor.

Other consultants who will guide more than 140 delegates from 30 states in evaluating "Human Relations and Moral Challenge" are:

Dr. G. McLeed Bryan, professor in the School of Religion, Wake Forest College, Winston - Salem, N. C.; Dr. John Burma, head, department of sociology, Grinnel College, Grinnell, Iowa; Mr. Harold Fleming, executive director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Lewis W. Jones, director, Southern Rural Life Center, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mr. Fred Routh, associate director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., and Rev. Chester A. Marcus, Race Relations secretary, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Special delegations from Puerto Rican, Indian-American and Spanish-speaking groups will attend the annual institute. Purpose of the workshop is to orient leaders of local communities in the problems, processes and methods of implementing better intergroup relations.

Race Relations Group Meets In Austin

Informer p 6

AUSTIN — The Race Relations committee met here February 14-15 in the Student center of the University Baptist members and about 30 others in attendance for the two day meeting directed by Ed Kloppe.

Appearing on program were: Mrs Nanie B. Aycox, Mrs Margaret D. Elkeon, Dr W. J. Kilgore, Mrs James S. Crate, Dr Merrimon Cunningham, Dr Kelly Barnett, Jerry Holleman, Dr Frederick Eby and Rev Robert L. Rowe.

Jerry Holleman of AFL - CIO said progress was being made in the Unions, but slow on the race question. Then he said, there will be segregated Unions until die.

Dr Frederick Eby said segregation had to go and that my colored friends will have their chance. America is far behind Russia in education the we are now approaching what be termed a Ecumenial age.

Rev Robert L. Rowe said we noted educator said and in many are living in an age when whites take the position that somehow they are better than all non-whites and desire to play the role of Big Brother to us. of course you will fight for little Brother, but you don't feel that he is to have the same things you have and enjoy, you just don't want it to be quite as good as yours. You will go on outings fishing or otherwise and want to leave little brother - home, and this is what we are tired of. Rev Rowe told the group there is plenty that can be done, you must shed yourselves of this feeling of superiority and join the human race on the same level. We here today, are nothing more than a bunch of Do-gooders, who just talk and do nothing about the real problem.

Rev Robert Mosby asked Jerry Holleman why didn't they focus their attention on desegregation and quit worrying about intergration, if you desegregate and remove all these race laws from the statue books, then integration will have a chance to become a reality.

On the point of whites persuading their people to go along with integration, Arthur DeWitty asked why was it that all that much persuasion wasn't necessary to get them to obey the 16th Amendment of the Constitution. De Witty said the reason that it wasn't because they knew they would go to jail if they didn't pay their income taxes, and if they knew they would go to jail for practicing racial segregation they would obey, and no persuasion would be necessary.

Sat 3-1-58

Others present were: B. L. Rhambo, Rev S. L. Davis, Rev H. I. Phillips, J. C. McAdams, Dr Carlyle Marney, Brother Davis, Mr Saulson and Robert Lee. A large delegation represented the city of Houston.

39 Va

Four Honored At Dinner For Work In Human Relations

For the first time in its long and colorful history, the Cardinal Hayes Garrison of the Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., the oldest military organization in America, paid tribute last week to four of the nation's most outstanding contributors to the cause of brotherhood at a special Brotherhood Dinner, at the 71st Armory on Park avenue, New York City. Honorees selected from the field of journalism, law, armed services and business included, left to right, Harry Hershfield, humorist and columnist; Capt. Maurice Witherspoon, U. S. Navy retired; Justice Harold A. Stevens of the Appellate Division, N. Y. Supreme Court, (he holds the highest judicial office of any Negro in the U. S.), Surrogate Joseph A. Cox, commander, who made the presentation, and Kenneth P. Steinreich, president of a brewery. The awards were presented in recognition of the above group's outstanding contribution in the field of human relation.

39 1958

VIRGINIA

Brotherhood Fund Sought In Virginia

The Northern Virginia Committee of the Virginia Council on Human Relations is undertaking a drive for at least $3,000 as a "life saver" fund to continue the work of the Council to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

Committee Chairman Benjamin Muse of Manassas said Northern Virginia has a greater responsibility in the drive because of the difficulty in soliciting funds in other sections of the State and the fact that it has a greater income level.

Contributions may be mailed to David H. Scull, Box 218, Annandale. Scull, a printer, is treasurer of the committee.

Muse described the Council as the "only state-wide organization of general membership which is dedicated to the solution of our racial problems by peaceful means based on brotherhood instead of on prejudice, and on the supremacy of the law and the Constitution instead of the threat of violence."

39 1958 WISCONSIN

Plan Human Relations Confab In Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE — The Growth of Milwaukee, bringing new groups into an already cosmpolitan area, has worked plans for a one-day institute in which community groups will give intensive consideration to human relations in a growing community.

Known as "Operation Metropolitan," the institute will be held in the Student Union of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2200 E. Kenwood blvd., on Feb. 1.

With the theme of "Living Together in a Growing Milwaukee," the institute will draw top speakers from other parts of the nation.

Conducted by UW-M and the University of Wisconsin Extension Division, the institute will be concerned with broad problems of human relations which are encountered as a community expands.

Because this expansion brings related problems in various areas, the institute will consider the problems of ethnic and cultural groups, education, employment, police problems and public welfare.

INCLUDES ALL AGENCIES

The institute is designed to assist all community agencies, including churches, educational groups, and city and county governmental agencies.

Sponsorring the institute, in cooperation with UW-M and the University Extension Division, are the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, American Jewish Committee — Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee Commission on Human Rights, Milwaukee Jewish Council, Milwaukee Urban League, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Three nationally-known specialists in the problems of racial groups will present the key talks dealing with human relations encountered in a growing Milwaukee.

They are Dr. Philip M. Hauser professor of sociology at the University of Chicago; Dr. Marvin E. Opler, professor of anthropology and social psychiatry at Cornell university Medical college and Payne Whitney, Psychiatric Clinic of New York hospital; and Frank S. Horne, executive director of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations.

Dr. Opler will speak on "Problems of Ethnic or Cultural Groups in the Modern Metropolis." Behind his talk lies more than 20 years of research and study in the problems of ethnic groups including American Indians, Japanese-Americans, Eskimos, and various ethnic groups in New York

STUDY ETHNIC GROUPS

Currently, he is examining psychintric cosualties found in New York ethnic communities — German, Irish, Italian, Czechs, Slovakians, Puerto Ricans, Hungarians and "Old Americans."

A recognized authority on the Ute Indians of Colorado Opler also served as chief of community analysis for the War Relocation Authority at the Tule Lake Relocation Center in California during the war.

Hauser, a one-time acting director of the U. S. Census Bureau, will deal with "The Implications of Population Trends for Urban Areas" in his address at the institute.

In addition to his teaching post, he is director of Population Research and Training Center and the Chicago Community Inventory of the University of Chicago.

Horne, who has been executive director of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations for the past two years, will speak on "Human Relations as a Community Expands."

From 1926 to 1936 Horne was dean and, at times, acting president of the Fort Valley, Ga., State college.

Milwaukee Commission On Rights In Annual Report

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (ANP)—The Milwaukee Commission on Human Rights, headed by Executive Secretary Cornell Taylor, the only Negro on the commission, released its annual report for 1957 this week.

The report deals primarily with local events, however, an attempt to discern the important trends in human relations occurring in the larger settings of the nation and globe was presented as a backdrop to the Milwaukee scene.

PRACTICES FAIR EMPLOYMENT

During the 1957 session of the Wisconsin legislature, the state's Fair Employment Practices Law was amended to specifically provide for enforcement machinery and for the judicial review of commission findings, recommendations and orders, made pursuant to the state's FEP Code, the annual report stated.

The FEP law as amended provides $10 to $100 fines for each day an employer, employment agency or union practices racial or other discrimination after having been order to enr such practices by the Industrial Commission.

SPECIAL SERVICE TO CITY

The commission continued its cooperation with the City Service Commision by assisting job applicants to establish legal evidence of birth. This evidence is necessary because age requirements under the city's pension system place higher restrictions at age 50.

According to the report, a total of 34 complaints were filed with the commission alleging discrimination in the following areas: Housing, Public Accommodations, Neighborhood Tensions, Civil Liberties, Unfair Police Treatment, Employment, Private School, and Miscellaneous.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

The report further stated that in 1957 the commission, through its school committee, aided the personnel of the schools where Puerto Rican students are enrolled by distributing pamphlets, visual aids, etc., in the hope that through this assistance the classroom teacher would be better able to work with the children of this cultural background.

HOUSING DATA

The Commission on Human Rights recognized that housing is the core problem confronting intergroup relations agencies that are attempting to achieve harmony and understanding among the various racial, religious and ethnic groups.

As a first step toward helping all citizens acquire decent homes in wholesome neighborhoods, the Housing Committee of the commission was authorized to seek the cooperation of all recognized and responsible organizations that have responsibilities in this vital field.

The report said that through this series of exploratory discussions, the gap between the professed ideals and the practices in this vital area of American life will be narrowed.

Clinchy Will Head World Brotherhood

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NEW YORK, March 1.—Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will resign that post to become full-time administrative president of the World Brotherhood organization.

The announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Arthur Compton, co-chairman of World Brotherhood, an international organization founded in 1950 to overcome prejudice based on nationality, race, religion or culture.

Dr. Clinchy is expected to assume his new post this fall. A committee is eeking a successor for the presidency of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Dr. Clinchy has directed the National Conference since its founding in 1928.

religion or culture. Dr. Clinchy has served as president of the national conference since its establishment thirty years ago in response to manifestations of intolerance in America after World War I.

In announcing the appointment and the brotherhood's strengthened program abroad, Dr. Compton said Dr. Clinchy would be required to assume important and new responsibilities.

The first, he said, will be to promote more active study, principally within the universities of the world, on the part of social scientists of human relations as well as the nature of "human values and how they may be achieved."

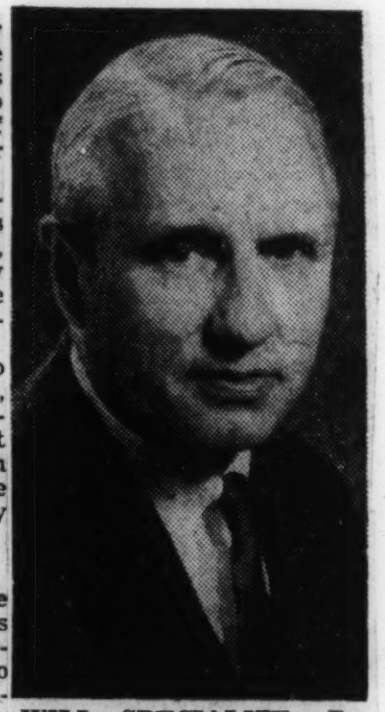
Religious Aspect Cited

Also envisaged will be the "enlistment of all the world's great living religions for inspiring a sacrificial struggle to attain the justice, amity, understanding and cooperation" to promote respect among men.

The many agencies "that share in molding attitudes" will be enlisted to support the brotherhood's aim of accepting "cultural pluralism," Dr. Compton said. "For life with cultural pluralism is an essential aspect of a peaceful world," he explained.

A statement concerning an ever-increasing need for human values on a world-wide scale was also released by the three co-chairmen of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. They are Benjamin F. Fairless, former board chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and James F. Twohy, head of the Twohy Construction Company, Santa Monica, Calif.

"We need as never before a world-wide enlistment of every moral resource," the statement said. "Thus, from 1958 onward, the great task of building brotherhood becomes more inclusive than that between Christians and Jews."



WILL SPECIALIZE: Dr. Everett Clinchy, who is now to devote his full time to the World Brotherhood.

INTERFAITH GROUP TO EXPAND WORK

Dr. Clinchy Will Head World Brotherhood to Meet New Problems Facing Humanity

The World Brotherhood has announced an expansion of its international program and the appointment of a full-time administrative president to meet "the present critical world situation demanding increased attention to fundamental human values."

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, a founder and co-chairman of the eight-year-old organization, announced that Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, who has been serving as president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and as administrative head of World Brotherhood, would henceforth devote full time to the latter organization.

The World Brotherhood was founded in 1950 to foster educational programs for friendly cooperation and to overcome prejudice based on nationality, race,